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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1086.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866. PRICE {UNSTAMPED .. 5d. STAMPED..... 6d.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, and SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL.

The ANNUAL DEVOTIONAL SERVICE in connection with the commencement of the Session, will be held at the SEMINARY, WELL-STREET, HACKNEY, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th September, at Seven o'clock. An Address will be delivered by the Rev. EDWARD MANNERING, of Bishopsgate-street Chapel.

Tea will be provided at Six o'clock.

The Students will RE-ASSEMBLE previous to SUNDAY next, September 2nd. Letters respecting Supplies, and also Applications from Candidates, should be directed to the Rev. S. M'All, at the Seminary, Well-street, N.E

J. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

August 29, 1866.

THE ROYAL JENNERIAN and LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution will be held on TUESDAY next, the 4th September, 1866, at the INSTITUTION, No. 18, PROVIDENCE-ROW, FINSBURY-SQUARE, E.C., at Four o'clock p.m., when the Report will be read.

Donations will be received by the Honorary Secretary, S. R. Barcouleau, Esq., at the Vaccine House, as above; or by Dr Epps, the Medical Director, No. 89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Exhibition of and Lecture on the Prussian Needle Gun and other breech-loading rifles; Henri Drayton's Musical Entertainments. The Kaleidoscope and Pepper and Tobin's wonderful illusions. The Cherubs Floating in the Air, the Modern Delphic Oracle, and Shakespeare and his Creations, with recitals by F. Damer Cape, Esq.; Dugwar's Indian Feats; Lectures by Messrs. King and Stokes; and numerous other Entertainments. Admission to the whole, One Shilling. Open from Twelve till Five, and Seven till Ten.

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered to a LADY in a cheerful Christian Family in the neighbourhood of Kilburn. The house is large and airy. No children or other boarders. References exchanged.

Address, X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Burkingyoung, Post-office, 4, Portsdown-terrace, Kilburn, N.W.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG LADY to take the MANAGEMENT of a SHOWROOM. She will be required to Superintend the Trimming and Making-up of Bonnets, and also Mantles, as well as serve Customers. One accustomed to a middle-class Country Trade preferred.

Apply to W. S. Sheavyn, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

A LADY wishes to recommend a very respectable YOUNG PERSON as HOUSEKEEPER or ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER in a FARM HOUSE. She thoroughly understands the duties of such a Situation, and is both trustworthy and highly principled.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Lympsfield, near Godstone, Surrey.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in the GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, either to MANAGE a BRANCH, or as an ASSISTANT. For qualifications and general conduct, good references will be given.

Address, G. Longland, Jun., Olney, Bucks.

ROCKSIDE SANATORIUM, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE. Established 1860, is replete with every convenience for the most skilful application of the Water Cure, and the comfort of its inmates. Terms, from One and a Half to Two Guineas a week. Physician, J. Cash, Esq., M.R.C.S.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. C. Wyles, Proprietor

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for £1 1s. the Perfect Course of Lessons.

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MR. COOKE BAINES, RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, &c., 106, Cheapside, E.C.

Assurances effected. Rents collected. Auction Sales and Valuations for Probate undertaken.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS for One or Two Months from any date, for PARIS, SWITZERLAND, and ITALY, are the Cheapest. Swiss Tickets are available for any express and ordinary train, are freely recognised by all railway officials, save the traveller from trouble and annoyance, and introduce to first-class at second-class rates. See "Guide to Cook's Paris and Swiss Tour," 1s.; post free, 1s. 2d.

COOK'S SCOTTISH TOURIST TICKETS provide for cheap travelling over the best routes in the country. See "Cook's Scottish Tourist Directory," with seven Maps and 160 pages of Letterpress, 3s. post free.

COOK'S TRIP in September to Emancipated VENICE. See new number of "Excursionist," 2d.; post free, 3d.

Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street.

HOLYLAND'S, 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House. — RALPH and SON invite the attention of gentlemen accustomed to wear superior articles of dress to their fashionable articles for the season. SHOOTING and LOUNGE SUITS. Novelties in Trousers and Waistcoats. Holyland's renowned Beaufort Coats, at moderate cash charges. Liveries with economy.—No. 150, Strand.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Master—E. R. HORTON, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Professor of Greek in the College, has charge of the highest Greek Class.

The SCHOOL will REOPEN on TUESDAY, September 25th, for New Pupils, at 9.30 a.m. All the boys must appear in their places on Wednesday, the 26th September, at 9.30. The hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 3.45. Of this time one hour is allowed for recreation and dinner. The play-ground is spacious, and contains a Gymnasium and Five Courts. The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography (Physical and Political) Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Social Science, and Drawing. The School Session is divided into three terms. Fee, £7 per term. Gymnastics and Fencing extra.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Classes for Young Beginners.

These Classes are for Pupils between the ages of seven and nine, who are kept wholly apart from the older boys. They have the use of the play-ground, but the hours of lessons and recreation are so arranged as to differ from those of the older boys. Fee for each term, £6, and 3s. 6d. for stationery.

Hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 3.30, in which time two hours altogether are allowed for recreation and dinner.

Discipline is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the progress and conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

The School is very near the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of other railways.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, October 1st.

The Session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws will commence on Monday, October 8th.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 21st, 1866.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST, when a portion of the New Buildings will be ready for Occupation.

PRESENT TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

These Terms will be increased Ten Guineas for Pupils entering after August.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, LANSDOWNE-HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)

Conducted by the Misses MIALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.

A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT.

Home comforts. Superior educational advantages. Moderate Terms. Prospectuses and References from the Rev. E. Webster, M.R.C.P., Principal.

FOREST HOUSE, WOODFORD.—The next SESSION begins on WEDNESDAY, September 12th. Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, G. F. H. Sykes, B.A. Pupils from this School have obtained distinctions at University College, at the London Matriculation, Oxford Local, and College of Preceptors' Examinations.

THE MISSES HEWITT receive YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. F. Tucker, 29, Hilldrop-road, Holloway, N.; Rev. E. White, Tufnell-park West, Holloway, N.

The next Term will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

44, Hilldrop-crescent, Camden-road, N.

WHITTINGTON HOUSE, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.—The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR receives young gentlemen to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford Local Examinations. Masters in Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages. Referees—Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., E. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Professor Fawcett, Esq., M.P., Rev. S. Martin, J. Spence, D.D., Newman Hall, LL.B., W. J. Unwin, LL.D., R. D. Wilson, W. J. Todd, &c. &c. Other references, with terms, sent on application.

WEST BRIXTON, S.—OBERLIN HOUSE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Prospectuses of the above forwarded on application. References to Parents of Present Pupils.

School REOPENS September 7.

Term system adopted.

SAMUEL J. WILKINS, Principal.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Founded 1845, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.)

The income of the Company from all sources is £100,000.

The amount assured in 1862 was	..	..	£151,065
Ditto	.. 1863	..	.. 194,152
Ditto	.. 1864	..	.. 266,450
Ditto	.. 1865	..	.. 290,920

Agents required in unrepresented places. Apply to the Branch Manager.

J. P. BOURNE, 9 Flora-place, Plymouth.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING was held on FRIDAY, the 10th inst.; CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The following is an epitome of the Report:—

"FIRE BRANCH.

"The progress of the Company, as respects the amount of business effected, has been satisfactory, the returns of duty published by Parliament, on the motion of the Chairman of this Company, exhibiting by far the largest measure of increase which the Company has ever experienced.

"The total net amount of Fire premium for the year, after deducting guarantees, is £414,733 18s.

"LIFE BRANCH.

"Turning now to the Life Branch, it remains to be reported that the progress has been marked by unchecked success. This will be made clear by one or two statistical expositions.

"Taking the four previous quinquennial periods, it is found that the first, from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, commenced with a sum assured for—

Year 1845 of ..... £23,349 .. and ended the period with a total sum assured of £272,796

The Second, 1850-54					
Do.	1850 ..	95,650 ..	do.	do.	733,408
The Third, 1855-60					
Do.	1855 ..	206,514 ..	do.	do.	1,655,678
The Fourth, 1860-64					
Do.	1860 ..	449,242 ..	do.	do.	3,489,215

And now the first year of the fifth like period, viz., 1865, the Company has granted assurances for £886,668, nearly twice the amount at the commencement of the last quinquennial period.

"If, therefore, the result of the total five years, ending in the year 1869, were to have a corresponding increase with the previous periods of five years each, the amount of business that would be effected in the quinquennial period now running would be more than has ever been on record in any insurance establishment in this country.

"The Directors have likewise to report that the Life funds have increased by the sum of £103,146, the accumulated funds of this department now amounting to £740,458. As an addition of at least £100,000 per annum to these accumulations during the next ten years may now be fairly anticipated, it is within reasonable expectation that during this period the Life funds will approach nearly to £2,000,000 sterling.

"The Directors propose to the Proprietors that a Dividend be declared of 3s. per share, and a Bonus of 4s. per Share, together 7s. per Share, free of income-tax.

"It is a matter of satisfaction to state that after withdrawing the amount of this Dividend and Bonus from the profit and loss account, a credit balance will still remain to that account of no less than £62,076 9s. in addition to the reserve fund, which, by the augmentation of the year, now reaches the sum of £116,913 2s. 10d."

This report was unanimously adopted.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

"At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders in HARPER TWELVETREES, LIMITED, held on Monday, at the Works, at Bromley-by-Bow, it was resolved that the undertaking be henceforth carried on under the objects and designation of the General Trading Company, Limited."—*Morning Star*, June 19, 1866.

THE GENERAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, IMPERIAL WORKS, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

Capital, £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each.

Deposit, Ten Shillings per Share on application, and Ten Shillings per Share on allotment.

Bankers—The Union Bank of London.

The above Company is carrying on the well-known Business established and successfully developed by Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, at the Imperial Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

The recent financial crisis has produced a general distrust of merely speculative schemes offering glittering expectations, and has directed public attention to the stability and regularly earned profits of well-conducted Joint-Stock Trading Companies, which are consequently absorbing the capital that has of late been too ready to flow into rash and unsound speculations. The Board have therefore embraced the present favourable opportunity for issuing the remainder of their share Capital, and invite applications from all who are desirous of securing the legitimate profits of a carefully conducted Trading Company.

DEPOSITS are also received by the Company at 5 per cent. per annum, subject to Three Months' notice of withdrawal; or at 6 per cent. interest, subject to a longer notice.

Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, at the Registered Offices of the Company; or to the Managing Director, at the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Prospectuses free by Post. Active Agents wanted.

JOHN NOBLE, Secretary.

Registered Offices: 10, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.

Works: Bromley-by-Bow, London.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Used in the Royal Laundry

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL,

NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER ONE PENNY

LONDON and GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.

The Water we drink contains organic matter, Infusoria, Fungi, together with various mineral salts. Although sparkling to the eye and pleasant to the taste, it is unquestionably injurious to health and unfit for consumption as an article of diet. Chemistry and the microscope have of late revealed, moreover, that these cannot be removed by ordinary filters; such may render the water clear, but clearness is not indicative of purity. Filtration by percolation through animal charcoal under a peculiar mechanical arrangement, is the only mode by which organic matter so dissolved and contained in impure water can be removed. This is completely effected by the CISTERN FILTER of the LONDON and GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY, which has received the support of scientific and medical men, numbers of whom use the filters, and have given testimonials of its efficacy. These filters have been adopted in her Majesty's household, by other members of the Royal Family, and in the London military hospitals and barracks. No attention whatever is necessary on the part of servants, &c., under this system, as when the filter is once fixed it remains constant and self-acting.

Dr. Letheby writes, February 18, 1865:—"At the very first I perceived that the principles on which it is constructed are scientifically correct, and now, after a long experience of its action, I find that the operation of it is simple and certain."

Ordinary water when filtered by the Company's filter is incapable of acting injuriously upon lead pipes or metallic reservoirs.

Prices from 30s. to £4 10s. Household filters based on this principle from 12s. 6d and upwards. The filter in operation, and every information, at the offices, 157, Strand, 4 doors from Somerset House.

PURE WATER AND CHOLERA.

BEFORE the Season gets further advanced, and this fearful epidemic overspreads our land, every Family should be provided with RANSOME'S PATENT STONE WATER PURIFIER, by means of which an ample supply of Pure Water can be obtained without trouble, and at a very small cost. Dr. Snow, Frith-street, Soho, London (author of a work on the Communication of Cholera) says—"It is of great importance that every family should be provided with a good Filter, since the water, not only of rivers, but also that of wells, is liable to become contaminated. I have used one of Ransome's Patent Water Purifiers for some time, and am highly satisfied with its action. Besides rendering the water perfectly clear, by the separation of all the particles, however minute, that are suspended in it, this Filter also removes organic matter which is held in solution."

Apply to the Patentee, 2, Queen-street-place, Southwark-bridge, London, E.C.

Price from Five Shillings and upwards.

FRANKS, SON, & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,

40, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET WEST, E.C.

"STANDARD TEAS"

(STRONGLY RECOMMENDED)

Composed of a choice selection of teas to combine strength and flavour.

No. 1 Black, at 2s. 10d.	No. 1 Mixed, Green and Black, at 2s. 10d.
,, 2 Black, at 3s. 2d.	,, 2 ditto, at 3s. 2d.

Supplied in 6lb. and 12lb. Canisters. The prices include Canisters and Carriage paid. Small Tasting Samples supplied gratuitously carriage paid. TERMS—Cash.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA. All will receive with satisfaction the announcement that in consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's pure Teas are in all parts of the kingdom now sold eightpence per pound cheaper. Their Agents,—Chemists, Confectioners, &c.,—in every town, are constantly receiving fresh supplies. The decided preference given during the past quarter of a century to these perfectly Pure Teas will be evenmore widely extended now the prices are so greatly reduced. Their distinctive superiority has attracted a host of imitators; therefore, as a protection against spurious imitations, every genuine Packet is signed

Horniman & Co.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 3s. 6d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

CLARET on DRAUGHT, of the excellent vintage of 1864, at 5s. per gallon, in four-gallon and six-gallon casks, each complete with tap and vent-pegs.

The wine should be kept in a cool place and the consumption be moderately quick.

H. B. YEARON and SON, 94, Holborn-hill, and 145, New Bond-street; and Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

NUNN'S MARSALA or BRONTE WINE, 25s. per dozen, 7l. 4s. per six dozen, 12l. 15s. per quarter cask. Rail paid to any station in England. This wine will be found of superior quality, is soft and old, and though full flavoured, entirely free from heat or the slightest approach to acidity.

THOS. NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants 21 Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C. Price lists on application. Established 1801.

BENSON, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

BENSON'S WATCHES. Prize Medal, 1865.

BENSON'S WATCHES, sent safe by post.

BENSON'S CLOCKS, manufactured by Steam Power.

BENSON'S SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE. Prize Medal, 1862.

BENSON'S GOLD JEWELLERY. Novel and Artistic

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET. 2d.

BENSON, Old Bond-street and Westbourne grove.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY and CITY SHOW-ROOMS, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill.

COALS.—By Screw Steamers and Railway.—LEA and COMPANY'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALL'S-END, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 26s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Seconds, 25s.; best Silkstone (G. Chambers and Co.'s), 23s.; Wharncliffe, 23s; second-class, 22s.; new Silkstone, 22s.; Clay Cross 23s. and 20s.. Derby Bright, 20s; Barnsley, 20s.; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 20s.; Hartley, 19s.; best small, 13s. Coke, 15s. per chaldron net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and CO.'S Offices, Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed

COALS. — Best Coals only. — GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 27s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel), S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

CAUTION.—The above are the only addresses of G. J. C. & Co.

W. F. THOMAS & CO.'S

NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINES,

PRODUCING WORK ALIKE UPON BOTH SIDES,

£5 5s.

6, NEWGATE-ST., & REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-ST., LONDON.

Catalogues free.

NEW and ELEGANT DRESSES at 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., extra full length. Chiné Mohairs, Arabian Lustres, and Double Alpacas are included. All the New Patterns in French Muslins clearing out at 7½d. the yard. Most of them perfectly fast colours. The same precisely were selling early in the season at 1s. 2d. Patterns free.

HARVEY and Co., Lambeth House, Westminster-bridge, S.

SILK DRESSES for MORNING or EVENING WEAR, delicately printed by French Artistes, on Violet, Green, Buff, Blue, Brown, White, and Black grounds, at 35s. 9d. the full dress. Paris present price, 60 francs. Patterns sent.

HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster-bridge, S.

THOMAS TURNER (late with the Firm of H. Ogden and Co.) 36, John Dalton-street, Manchester, invites the attention of parties furnishing and others to his New and Well-selected STOCK of CABINET FURNITURE, Carpets, and Curtain Materials, all of Superior Style and Quality.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, In Oak and Mahogany.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE. Complete Suites.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, Every Requisite.

LIBRARY FURNITURE, Modern and Antique.

CARPETS AND CURTAINS, Select Styles.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER, 36, JOHN DALTON-STREET, MANCHESTER.

EASY CHAIRS, COUCHES, & SOFAS, BEST QUALITY.

Upwards of 300 different shapes constantly on view for selection and immediate delivery. Easy Chairs made to any shape on approval. At T. H. FILMER and Son's Manufactory, 31, 32, and 28, Berners-street, W., and 34 and 35, Charles-street, Oxford-street, W. An illustrated priced catalogue sent post free.

HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, the Best in the World, in the New York original Packets. The only dye that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. Black or Brown, price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per case. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale, R. Hovenden and Sons, Wholesale Perfumers, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement to female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96) Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

CONSUMPTION.—DR. CHURCHILL'S Successful Treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, Chronic Cough, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., by the Syrups of Hypophosphite of Lime, Soda, and Iron, and by the Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine and of Manganese, prepared by H. H. Swann, of Paris. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle Wholesale and Retail Agents, DINNEFORD and Co. Chemists 172, Bond-street, London.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—During the prevalence of Epidemic it is of the utmost importance that the Stomach should be kept free from disorder, and the Blood in a state of purity. Both these objects may be effected by the use of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, which remove all noxious accumulations from the system, and build up the health by their purifying and tonic effect.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Wholesale Depot, 22, Bread-street, London.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, at five and six guineas.—CHAPPELL and Co. recommend these as incomparably the best cheap HARMONIUMS. Alexandre's last medal (1862) was especially for "cheapness combined with excellence of manufacture." Four octaves, with one pedal board, five guineas; five octaves, with two pedal boards, six guineas. An immense stock of all kinds.—At Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S BOUDOIR HARMONIUM (The Queen's Model), as designed and manufactured expressly for her Majesty's private use, in rosewood case, with ten stops and percussion action, thirty-five guineas; also, with fourteen stops and percussion action, fifty-five guineas. These instruments are eminently adapted for boudoirs and drawing-rooms.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM for the CHURCH, thirteen stops, four rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case thirty-two guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

Field's Patent Self-fitting Candles,

From 1s. per lb. upwards, in all sizes.

Field's Marble Sperm Candles.

1s. per lb.

To be had of all Dealers in Town and Country.

DELICATE AND CLEAR COMPLEXIONS,

WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE.

BY USING

The Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

J. C. & J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The medical profession for Thirty Years have approved of this pure solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient it is especially adapted for ladies and children.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists, &c. 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold throughout the world by all respectable Chemists.

CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford and Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

First Class Prize Medal, Dublin, 1865.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

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Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF THE STATE CHURCH.

III.

"NOT KNOWN IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD."

THUS superscribed, letters are often returned by the district postmaster to the head office. Giving an old sense to the word "known," namely, "recognised," or "acknowledged," the sentence pretty fairly describes that half of society in England which declines the religious teaching of the Established Church. They are not known by the other half. "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans."

Now, we have no wish to exaggerate. Separation is not carried to such lengths, socially we mean, between the members of the National Church and of the Free Churches, as it was between the orthodox and the heterodox of the children of Israel in our Lord's time. Some two centuries ago it used to be, but since then the temper of the times has become much milder. Still, although the letter of the text finds only a partial application in our day, the spirit of it is pretty generally exemplified. There are, of course, numerous instances in which Churchmen meet Dissenters, on a social footing undisturbed by their politico-ecclesiastical difference, and there are some places where the chasm which divides them is bridged over by mutual respect, neighbourly feeling and true Christian charity. They are exceptional, however, as may be proved by the pleased surprise which they awaken wherever they become known. As a rule, and in respect of free social intercourse, the two parties do not mingle. There may be little bitterness of feeling between them—though, unhappily, so much cannot be said in reference to many parishes—but they are interlaced by no friendly ties, they have very little in common, they are ignorant of each other's affairs, and don't care to be enlightened—and, like oil and water, although they may touch each other, they do not coalesce.

There are, as we have said, exceptions, the most conspicuous of which, we are bound to add, occur in towns where the Church is not only numerically but socially weak. Where the lines of division are so rubbed down as to remain scarcely visible, it will generally be found that the obliterating process has been mostly originated and kept up from the side of Dissent. On the other hand, where the State Church is all-powerful, it is usually, in its social influences, most exclusive. The main ingredient of repulsion, not on the side of Dissent, but of the Church, is the clerical element. If this element be in considerable force, whether in urban or in rural districts, division is not only marked, but, if we may so say, it is designedly aggressive. It is to the clergy of the Establishment, and to their professional narrowness of sympathy, and sensitiveness of jealousy, that the disseverance of which we speak is chiefly due. If that element were eliminated, social unity would be easy enough. The traditional feeling of many successive generations would, no doubt, require time before it would altogether disappear—but disappear it would, rapidly too, if it were not perpetually urged into active exercise by the clergy.

To come back, however, to the line of observation on which we set out, we hardly know whether it will be necessary to expatiate on the evil arising out of this non-recognition of each other by the two great sections of society. If they lived wholly apart—if a range of mountains or an ocean intervened between them—although, ten chances to one, they would in that case be much more fully acquainted with each other's characteristic habits and ways of life, there would be less reason to deplore their want of knowledge one of another. But it is not so; the individual men and women of whom such sections consist live intermingled over the whole surface of the country. They speak the same language—they are subjects of the same Sovereign—they have the same ultimate standard of religious truth and duty—they jostle one another along the great thoroughfare of life—they meet and transact business in marts and on 'change—they frequent the same places of amusement—entertain or instruct themselves chiefly from the same books—but socially ignore one another; know as little of one another's homes, families, domestic joys and cares, types of thought and shades of feeling, as if they were of different race, spake different tongues, and dwelt in different lands. It will be seen at a glance how sensibly this state of things must detract from the advantages of neighbourhood; how it checks the growth of natural companionships; how it narrows the play of kindly sympathies; how it impoverishes the resources of a community in regard to many of its purest pleasures and its best benefits.

This, however, is only the negative side of the evil. It has a positive one. Unhappily, where knowledge is absent, prejudice is usually but too forward to fill up the vacancy. The uncultivated land is soon covered with weeds. Absurd and unjust surmises, the seeds of which are dropped into the mind as if by the birds of the air, quicken, spread their fibres, and get a permanent hold upon the soil. Want of understanding easily becomes misunderstanding, and positive distaste and dislike not uncommonly has its origin in the self-imposed restraint put upon the sympathies. State ecclesiasticism has brought about in England an antipathy analogous to that which is produced in America by the colour of the skin. There are myriads of intelligent people in this country, some of whom have received the highest culture, in whose view Nonconformity is a taint that spoils all the virtues—who if they find themselves casually in close social proximity to a Dissenter are conscious of an undefinable revulsion of feeling, and who, if they succeed in wholly suppressing it, and in bearing themselves towards him with courtesy, take credit to themselves for having done a magnanimous thing, as a man might who had sat down to meat with a leper. Gentlemen, and we regret to say with increased emphasis, ladies, shall be thrown together by chance in a railway-train or on a steamboat—at the seaside or during a trip to the Continent, and become mutually charmed with one another's society, and desire, on their return home, to keep up the intercourse which has auspiciously commenced; but if it turn out that the difference between Church and Dissent lies between them, the discovery goes very far to cancel all that has passed. One meets with the traces of this social antipathy in almost all the grades of life. They are so customary that they scarcely excite surprise, or provoke censure. The feeling which they indicate appears to rise up with such spontaneity, and so much as a matter of course, that no one thinks of pausing to examine it, or ask whence it comes, or what it means.

But what a reflection it is upon English society that it can harbour such an unmitigated barbarism! And what a mischief-maker the State Church must be to sanction and encourage it! It is the one trait of social life in this country which our colonists look back upon with wonder and contempt, and which, whenever they revisit their native land, greatly abates their pride in it. And well it may! For consider what it indicates. Could this forced ignorance of certain classes of Englishmen dwelling side by side, hold its ground among Churchmen in the face of any independent exercise of their own reason on the matter? Would any civilised man, left free to yield to the impulses of his nature, deliberately exclude from among his acknowledged neighbours and his possible friends a large section of the community, separated from that to which he himself belongs, only by their convictions as to the mode in which the Christian Church should be supported, and the ultimate authority by which it should be governed? Can any better reason be assigned for ignoring the social claims of ecclesiastical negroes in this country than are put forward in America for despising people of African descent? To say nothing of the wretched insularity of mind and manners it betokens, does it not point to something even more humiliating—the prostration of the highest rights and attributes of man as a social being, at the behests of professional jealousy and ecclesiastical assumption? But we are getting indignant. Let us shut up for the week, or the illustrations we have yet to exhibit will be apt to overpower our self-mastery.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

IT is a happy circumstance for any people when they possess a leader who is qualified to read the signs of the times; and it is an especially happy circumstance for any branch of the Christian Church to possess such a man. One of the reasons of the otherwise remarkable rise and decay of certain Christian organisations has been that they have not adapted themselves to the modes of thought and action which have been best calculated to attract and guide the generations in which they live. The remarkable success of the Society of Friends in the first period of its existence, apart from the enthusiasm and the ability of the founders of that body, is to be attributed to the fact that it had, so to speak, discovered certain unobserved Christian truths, and that it gave expression to them in a manner adapted to seize hold of the minds of a large class of people. Some of these truths have since been absorbed by other denominations, who, in course of time, have, in this respect, grown up to the height of the founders of this society. The old Presbyterianism of the Stuart reigns has, in similar manner declined, because its system of doctrine and government, however it may have suited a certain transitionary stage of opinion in English religious society, did not suit any of its permanent conditions, and the leaders of that body were unable to adapt themselves to the changing character of the people. Episcopalianism is gradually declining amongst the Anglo-Saxon races for the same reason. It is not suited to the free development of the English character. Accordingly, we find that wherever it has a "free stage and no favour," as in the United States, in Canada, in the Australias, and in New Zealand, it is never able to attract a very large amount of sympathy and support. What it was two hundred years ago it is now. It is associated in English history too exclusively with arbitrary civil and ecclesiastical laws, for it to command that respect and affection which is derived from traditional feelings; and its form of government exalts authority so much at the expense of individuality, and has so little warm attraction for any but a clerical order, that, unless it can be modified, as it might easily be, it has little chance, even in England, of retaining a large proportion of the population. Such local successes as it has recently achieved are to be set down to the account of the high personal character of some individual ministers. The system, as such, is making no progress. Bishops are subjects of satire rather than of awe, of contempt rather than of respect. The liturgy of the Church of England is an accident of Episcopacy, and it does not follow

because the people are attached to it that they are attached to the order of Church government with which, in this country, it is connected. The whole of the Church of England Liturgy might be adopted by any Baptist or Independent church, as the greater portion of it has been adopted in the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and recently in Wesleyan churches, without any compromise of their individual character as Independents and Baptists. Where this has been done, as in the case of the Wesleyans it has probably been done, simply and solely for the purpose of attraction, and not because it has been felt by each religious society that such a Liturgy best expresses its devotional feelings, nothing but demoralisation can ensue. Or where it is done for the sake of excitement and change, it is quite certain that no good can follow. An evening contemporary lately expressed in forcible but common-sense language, the philosophy of ritualism, and the same words may describe the philosophy of liturgies. To say in substance, said our contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that men cannot worship without ritualism is to say that men cannot work without gin-and-water. And we add, that to say men cannot pray without a liturgy is to say that they cannot walk without crutches. Of course, however, lame churches must have crutches, although it may be doubtful whether nervously flat churches or Christians are the better for their ceremonial stimulants.

There can be no question that this is an age desirous of stimulants rather than otherwise, but on the whole not in favour of crutches. And it is an age given, more than any other, for many centuries, to self-dependence. This one feature the Bishop of Oxford, in common with many High Churchmen, has seized. This party in the Establishment is so accommodating that it will adapt itself to the vices as well as to the virtues of the people. Pope's doctrine that "Whatever is, is right" is translated by them into the nineteenth-century English of "Whatever is popular is true." The Bishop of Oxford sees it to be true that the age of endowments is gone. He is quite right; but we should have been glad if he had come to the conclusion that endowments were wrong before he came to the conclusion that they were unpopular. At a meeting of the Additional Curates Society at Lewes last week the Bishop formally gave up endowments as a source of Church maintenance. He said:—

Many people had a not unnatural dread that if they gave money for the endowment of one thing, some person in the course of thirty years might take it away for something else. Such a fear tended to prevent endowments. The temper of the times was against endowments, and a man must be an uncommonly foolish man who set himself up against the temper of the times in order to bring back the old times. There was no more possibility of accomplishing that than there was of bringing down the dog star to dine with us. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) As to trying to bring back an age of endowments, he had not the slightest idea of trying anything of the kind. But any person who desired to better the condition of man must try to mitigate the errors of the present time and direct his efforts into channels which would give back to poor humanity some of the advantages which it possessed in the olden time. The temper of the times now ran in the direction of combination to enable little people to join together to accomplish great things. That being so, religion ought to unite and sanctify the principle of acting together. If we could not obtain endowments, it was our duty to see if we could obtain something that would answer the same purpose.

This is discovering a fact while it is a present fact, and not, as the usual habit of the Church mind is, after it has become history. The Bishop discerns, not before it is too late, the signs of the times. And doing so, he at once, like a wise man, accommodates himself to them and advises his Church to do the same. "If," he says, "we cannot obtain endowments, it is our duty to see if we cannot obtain something that will answer the same purpose." This is a vague euphuism in favour of the Voluntary principle. The only thing that will answer the same purpose as endowments is, of course, the free-will offering of the people given year by year, and according as they are needed. Not long hence we may safely predict, the Bishop will be saying, that these offerings answer not merely "the same," but a better purpose than endowments. He is on the road to discovering this fact, and we may safely leave the most astute Bishop on the bench to discover it. And after that, he will perhaps discover something else, but, at present, for fear of alarming him, we will refrain from saying what.

Another Bishop has spoken—Dr. Knox, Bishop of Down and Connor. At his recent visitation, this prelate devoted nearly the whole of his charge to the subject of ritualism, and to the position of the Irish Church. On the former he pronounced the opinion that it was far more dangerous than rationalism, and did not hesitate to quote Father Lambert's declaration in a recently published letter on the "Eirenicon," that there was hardly any difference between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, and that the former was fast drawing toward the latter. This is what a Roman Catholic thinks of the "bulwark of Protestantism." His lordship proceeded to advocate the necessity of ecclesiastical reform in Ireland, quoting in proof of that necessity, many cases of gross injustice and inequality in the distribution of the revenues of the Established Church. When a bishop advocates reform, what may not a Nonconformist do?

No grosser insult to Nonconformists, and no grosser disparagement of the laws of one's country, can be committed than in the case of remarriages. It is very lately that we called attention to such a case at Houghton, in Bedfordshire, and now the Rev. Richard Shelley, in a letter which appears in another column, states facts of a similar kind at Great Yarmouth. In this, as in previous cases, the initiative is taken by the clergyman urging it upon the wife and her friends. We know what this means. It is not necessary to State-Churchism, and we do most State-Church ecclesiastics the justice of remarking that they unhesitatingly recognise the validity of all forms of marriage sanctioned by law. Acts such as this are the blossom of priestism. They might occur in the United States as easily and as often as they do in this country. The doctrine on which they are founded, is that marriage is a religious service, and that the Almighty has committed the performance of all such services to a regularly ordained order of priests, in whom special virtues and powers are centred. Such assumptions might, of course, simply be laughed at, and laughter is often the best weapon with which to meet them, but when they come in conflict with the rights of others, they need a different treatment. Many Dissenters have given such men as the Vicar of Yarmouth too great an excuse for their conduct by apparently esteeming no marriage valid, or, at any rate, fashionable, which is not performed "at Church."

The holiday season is slowly departing, and the Taunton Church-rate case, which we report in another column, reminds us that it is time to say a word on the future of Church-rate agitation. There are very few towns of the size of the Somerset capital in which the exaction is now in force, and its abolition is rapidly extending to the villages. It seems, however, to be desirable that there should be a more rapid and a wider-spread agitation in country places. Few things would be easier to effect than this. All the towns have frequent and close communication with the surrounding villages, and with a very simple organisation it would not be at all difficult to distribute tracts and organise small committees in each of those villages. The towns, that is to say, should constitute themselves centres of agitation for their respective neighbourhoods, and do for each county, and parts of counties, what the Liberation Society does for the whole kingdom. We put this suggestion before our friends without further remark at present, but the time, we believe, will soon come when it will be a matter of imperative policy for them to adopt it.

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT TAUNTON.

On Thursday morning a meeting of the ratepayers of St. Mary's, Taunton, was held at the Vestry Hall. There was a large attendance, the room being filled; and the opposing parties ranged themselves on different sides of the room, the Churchmen being at the right on entering, and the Dissenters on the left. The vicar being absent, Mr. P. Taylor, one of the churchwardens, was called to the chair.

A Church-rate of twopence in the pound having been proposed by the Chairman,

Mr. Lawrence appealed to the Churchmen present to pay the expenses of their worship out of their own pockets.

He had no doubt whatever that the necessary amount could be raised by voluntary contributions; and if this could not be done amongst their own body, he felt sure there were numbers of Dissenters who would give something towards the amount. (Hear, hear.) He took a higher view, however, than as men. He took the view as Christians. How could they, as professing Christians, seek to compel men who differed from them in their religious views to help to support their place of worship, and an Establishment of which they did not approve? ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Mr. Rossiter said that Church-rates were defended because they were the law, but the law was a bad one, and he was supported in this opinion by the House of Commons.

As many as 334 members of the House of Commons, nine-tenths of whom are Churchmen, had deliberately stated that the Church-rate system was a bad one, and that there was no remedy for it but its total abolition. (Applause.) He was also supported in his opinion by three-fourths of the people of England. ("Yes, yes," and "No, no.") More than one-half of the people of England were Dissenters. ("No, no," and "Yes, yes") —and one half of the Church people were opposed to Church-rates. In one-half of the parishes, taking their value into account, Church-rates had been abolished—("No, no," and "Yes, yes")—and, as he had before said, the opinion of the people of England was represented by the votes of a large majority of the House of Commons. In Ireland and Scotland the rates called Church-rates could not be levied. They were gone.

He would tell the supporters of the rate distinctly what their plan would be:—

We shall adopt the plan of our worthy friends the Quakers—(Hear, hear)—our friend Mr. Lawrence's plan, and we shall oppose this rate, first of all on a show of hands, and then, if necessary, by our votes at the poll. If that does not do, and we are not satisfied, we will oppose you in the scrutiny; and, if that does not do, in the courts of law. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I suppose you think I am come to the end of my list. (Laughter.) What shall we do if we are beaten at law? Why, then we will not pay. (Laughter, cheers, and a Voice: "Is that the law?") You may use your distress-warrants against me and against the rest. I am prepared to stand by my principles in this matter—(Hear, hear)—and if you issue fifty or a hundred distress-warrants, the cause of religion will, no doubt, be greatly advanced! (Applause and hisses.) Parliament has been many years about this matter, and we expected to have had total abolition before now; but Parliament is too dilatory, and we intend to bring about the total abolition of Church-rates in this parish ourselves. (Applause.)

Mr. Pinchard supported the rate on the ground that it was a right law that the Christian religion should be maintained in this country out of the property of the country. If any other system of religion were established, instead of the one which was, he should be ready to vote for the Church-rate on the principle he had enunciated. (Laughter.) The question was, were they to have any established religion, or was religion to rest upon the voluntary principle? As long as anything was the law of England, it ought to be obeyed.

There is no one who thinks more strongly than I do that our Church law is a bad law, and the law which was adopted 400 years ago was a bad one. I object to the Act of Uniformity, and I think it ought to be repealed. But Englishmen ought to obey the law as long as it exists, and the law which defines Church-rates is the law which entitles us to the possession of our property.

Mr. Wolton pointed out the distinction between Church-rates and other rates—

If he paid his Board of Health rate, he got lighted streets on a dark night, good roads to drive over, and nice walks to enjoy. If he paid his poor-rate, he also derived benefits therefrom, and if he paid the Queen's taxes as a civil member of society, he likewise derived many benefits from that also. But if asked to pay the Church-rate, and he was told it was the law, he asked what benefit did he derive from it? He never went to church; and why should he be asked to subscribe to that from which he really asked no benefit, and received none? He thought they were met there in a good spirit, and his friends on the opposite side would excuse him when he said he hoped they would carry out the golden rule, to do to others as they would be done by. (Hear, hear.) He did not think Mr. Pinchard or any of their friends would like them them to say, "You shall subscribe to the maintenance of our chapels and meeting-houses." [Mr. Pinchard: I have said I would. ("Hear," and laughter.)] Their chapels and meeting-houses were as good means of religious and moral training, as conducive to the prosperity, liberty, and honour of their country, as any cathedral or any other church in the land. (Applause.) He did not say this boastfully, nor in any spirit of hostility to the Church of England as a Church. He wished that to be distinctly understood. That institution was a great and mighty institution, and he had nothing to say against it as a religious institution; but if the Dissenters could support their own places of worship, which were as important as those of Churchmen to the general comfort and happiness of their people, certainly Churchmen could support theirs. ("Hear, hear," and a Voice: "Most decidedly they can.") There was enough wealth in St. Mary's to support the church without help from Dissenters.

After some further discussion the rate was put to the vote, and rejected by about 70 to 60 votes, amid great applause from the Dissenters present.

A poll was demanded, and commenced that evening, and concluded the following day (Friday). There was a great assemblage of persons inside and outside the Vestry-hall to learn the result. The Chairman announced the numbers as follows:—

For the rate	249
Against	269
Majority against	20

Loud applause followed this statement, and was continued for two or three minutes. On silence being obtained,

The Chairman, on the part of the churchwardens, returned their thanks for the quiet and orderly way in which the proceedings had passed off. From beginning to end they had scarcely had an unpleasant word. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was then carried to the churchwardens, and the Chairman acknowledged the compliment.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

(From the *Daily News*.)

The Bishop of Oxford's vacation speeches, though at times disfigured by patches of somewhat tawdry rhetoric, are for the most part interesting and agreeable, and have an incidental significance which relieves them from the charge of being simply musical wind. He possesses in an eminent degree the ready insight, facile enthusiasm, and command of effective address, which enable him to seize quickly the general drift of current opinions, to

reflect their more superficial phases in the most popular forms of speech, and dexterously apply them to illustrate the particular subject in hand. Such attractive gifts no doubt expose their possessor to peculiar temptations, and may at times, perhaps in the case even of the right rev. prelate himself, have proved a snare. As a favourite and celebrated speaker, he naturally likes to be for the moment in sympathy with his audience, and almost instinctively trims his sails to catch the passing breeze of opinion —social, ecclesiastical, or political. No man ever understood better the theory and practice *des accommodements*. In the presence of his clerical brethren, leavened to a considerable extent by enthusiastic ritualism, he exalts the priestly order, raises the Church above the Bible, and looks with a friendly eye on even the most extreme innovations of Anglo-Catholicism. On the other hand, when brought into contact with the Evangelical section of the Church, he speaks so fervently of what they have in common, that single-minded Low-Churchmen amongst his hearers cannot help thinking that his sympathies are wholly with them. When surrounded by the active laity, merchants, farmers, and men of business, he takes a practical utilitarian view of life, and impresses the topic in hand on their attention by appeals to their commercial experience and material interests. But if this flexibility of mind has its drawbacks, it has also its advantages. It enables the Bishop of Oxford to realise the strength of popular convictions, and appreciate the true bearing of established facts more readily than many of his episcopal brethren; and this in itself gives at times a surprising directness to his discussion of vexed questions. If, as a sympathetic overseer, he gratifies alternately the sentiment of rival parties in the Church, as a man of the world he quietly acquiesces in the logic of events, and accepts the doctrine of accomplished facts in a manner that must be almost revolting to Churchmen made of sterner stuff. His reference to the crisis in the Colonial Church at a recent meeting at Salisbury, for example, well illustrates this delightful versatility of the Bishop's mind and character. *Omnia omnibus*. While fully acknowledging the difficulties and perplexities connected with the position to which the Colonial Church has been legally reduced, he said boldly that if the Church looked the difficulty in the face, it need not be afraid of it. "He would not enter into the question whether it was better or worse that the Church in the colonies should not be established. It was a fact, and Englishmen in their wisdom accepted facts, instead of speculating how things might have been if such and such an event had not occurred. They knew that the sun gave light by day and the moon by night, and if a man were to speculate on what the result would be if the order was reversed, he would not get many listeners. What they wanted to know was the fact, and then to deal with the fact."

The Bishop's speech at Lewes, "On the Spiritual Destitution existing in many parts of England," is marked by much of the same sort of ingenuous frankness and obtrusive simplicity. In urging the claims of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, he had to deal with the position of the working clergy in the present day, and the means of their increased support, and in both parts of the subject he displayed the same kind of astute humility in accepting current doctrines and utilising established opinions which usually marks his addresses to the laity. In both the same order of treatment is apparent. While indulging the sentiment belonging to a different order of things—to the past or the ideal—he accepts the present and the actual, and deals with the facts as they are. In discussing the position of the working clergy, he acknowledges that we live in a levelling utilitarian age, when the tendency is to estimate religious teachers not by their spiritual attainments, but by their influence on society—the practical results of their instruction. Do they materially further the ends of society by diffusing a spirit of order and contentment amongst the people? "What was wanted everywhere was that spiritual teachers should be a sort of spiritual police. The policeman is looked to because he wears a blue coat and was to be found on the right side in times of disturbance; and the tendency of the age was to deal in much the same way with the religious teacher." In dealing with the question of increased means for the support of the humbler clergy, the Bishop is equally practical. While referring to mediæval times, the times of munificent endowments when those who had wealth "built great churches, endowed those churches with rich endowments, and left them here and there, until the whole land was bespangled with such stars," he frankly confesses that the age of endowments has passed away, that the temper of the present times is adverse to religious bequests. He is, however, quite prepared to acquiesce in the inevitable, and adapt the efforts and agencies of the Church to the new order of things. As the ages of implicit faith and posthumous piety have given place to an age of critical inquiry, material enterprise, and personal effort, he very wisely urges that the Church, adapting herself to the times, should rely on voluntary effort and appeal for support to the modern principle of co-operation. As endowments are not to be looked for, the Church should bestir herself to secure ample subscriptions for meeting the spiritual destitution of populous places. All this is practical and sensible enough. Unfortunately, however, it does not go to the root of the matter, or meet the real difficulty of the case. The main difficulty the Church has to contend with is not the want of means for the employment of more curates, but the want of curates. And unless this more serious difficulty is met, the spiritual destitution of populous places, so far as it depends on the want of working clergy, will be likely to increase, no matter how munificent the subscriptions to particular societies may be.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY AND CHURCH-BUILDING.

At the close of the half-yearly meeting of the London and North-Western Railway Company, the proposal of Mr. Moon, the chairman, that the shareholders should contribute a portion of the dividend to the erection of a church at Crewe, was a topic of some discussion.

Mr. Fielding said he thought the directors had issued a circular with respect to building a church for their workmen at Crewe, which they, as trustees for the shareholders, were not justified in doing. He was a Dissenter, and he objected to the directors using their power as a board to send out such a circular. He thought it was unfair to issue that circular to the body of shareholders, calling on these who were of different denominations to contribute towards the Church of England alone. ("Oh, oh.") The time had gone by for that sort of thing. What right had the directors, as a body, to call on the proprietors to contribute to the Church of England alone? ("Oh, oh.") There might be in the workshop at Crewe many men who entertained Unitarian views, the same as he did. Why not ask for money to be contributed for the benefit of all denominations? He did not believe there was any body of men better able to contribute to the erection of a religious structure than the workmen of Crewe.

The Chairman said Mr. Fielding had raised a religious question, but he (the chairman) would not go into a religious discussion with him. (Hear, hear.) The London and North Western Railway Company had brought a great population into Crewe —not a permanent, but a floating population—and the company, as masters, were responsible for the promotion of these people's welfare, and were bound to give the population of the town and neighbourhood of Crewe every opportunity of being moral, religious, and reasonable people. (Hear, hear.) There could be no doubt there was every variety of religious opinion to be found in Crewe, but they assumed that in Crewe, as well as through the whole country, the Church of England was the Church of the majority. ("Hear," and "No.") He knew that at Crewe there was no lack of Dissent. To that the directors did not object, but were willing that every man should hold his own opinions. No man was injured by the circular which had been issued. Mr. Fielding need not subscribe if he did not like to do so. (Hear, hear) He thought they had a right to ask the members of the Church of England to subscribe for the erection of an additional church at Crewe, because the company now, like any ordinary millowners, were bound to do for their people what they could in the way of providing them with a church or chapel. The company represented such a mass of interests that being unable to supply the wants of everybody, they endeavoured to supply those of the majority. More than half the people of the country belonged to the Church of England—("Hear," "No," and "Nonsense")—and the directors even appealed to those who were not of the Church of England to assist in this undertaking. They could not make a law which would apply to everybody. He went further, and declared that the proprietors were bound to assist them and the people of Crewe in carrying out what they proposed. (Hear, hear.) He was aware that a large portion of the company's stock was held in trust, but he hoped those trustees who held it would not take the shabby course of saying they were only trustees of others, but that they would ask their clients to contribute. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Morgan asked in whose hands the patronage of the proposed church would rest.

The Chairman felt it difficult to answer whether the patronage of the church would be in the hands of the bishop of the diocese, the incumbent of the parish, or the chairman of the company. At all events the directors did not want to become ecclesiastical commissioners. (A laugh.)

A VISIT TO A RITUALIST TEMPLE.

(From the *Times*.)

For some time past the "Church in Baldwin's-gardens," as St. Alban's is popularly called, has been talked about as one of the ecclesiastical curiosities of London, and many people who have passed their Sunday mornings at the less exceptional places of worship which are satisfactory to their consciences have deemed it a venial transgression to visit St. Alban's in the evening for the sake of hearing the music and witnessing those ritualistic splendours which, however sanctioned by ancient usage, seem eccentric at the present day.

The fame of St. Alban's is not unmerited, and perhaps there is no church in the capital that will give so clear a notion of the extent to which ritualism can go. Either entering a door in Baldwin's gardens, which is one of the alleys in Gray's-inn-lane, or a door in Brooks-market, the visitor finds himself in a spacious building, abounding in pointed arches, and though the brickwork is visible in the nave this rather gives variety to the picture than diminishes its imposing appearance. Not only is the edifice unlike any ordinary English church, but the dissimilarity is even greater than that of many churches devoted to the Romish persuasion. There is, indeed, no high altar, and no crucifix; but over the Communion-table is painted an enormous cross, while above this, as far as the ceiling, rises a series of extremely pre-Raphaelite frescoes, illustrating the passages in Christian history from the Incarnation to the Pentecost as enumerated in two verses of the Litany. The pulpit, which is close to the northern wall, is so much lower than those usually set up either in Protestant or Romish churches that a stranger would at first scarcely guess its purpose, and might be induced to fancy that in the service at St. Alban's a sermon had no place. Near the pulpit is a desk, like that used by musicians, at which the Lessons are read, and in the centre, close to the opening of the chancel railing, is a stool, entirely devoted to the Litany, which is not read in the Morning Service, but forms a separate office for the afternoon. A very quaint clock, almost of the Dutch kind, painted in primitive colours, is not the least conspicuous object in the curious picture. There are, of course, no pews, and the male portion of the congregation is separated from the female as in the Church of Rome.

As a fair specimen of the manner in which things are conducted at St. Alban's we may take the ceremonies of Sunday morning, which was no exceptional occasion. The morning prayers having been admirably chanted throughout by a full choir in the chancel, in a manner scarcely distinguishable from that of an ordinary cathedral, the office for the Communion began, and here the peculiarities of extreme ritualism were manifest. Three clergymen officiated at the table, attired, not in white surplices, but in vestments of green silk. Censers of incense were constantly waved during this part of the service, and the Epistle and Gospel were read after the fashion of the Roman Church. The most curious part, however, of the spectacle was the regularity with which the prescribed gesticulations were performed by the more devout among the congregation—reverential lowerings and confident elevations of the head, and in some cases crossings, occurring in their appointed places. In these gesticulatory additions to the ordinary attitudes of devotion there is no little intricacy. For instance, during the profession of the Nicene Creed some of the congregation who stood at the beginning knelt during the portion referring to the Redeemer's sojourn on earth, and rose again when they came to the *Resurrection*. Even the sermon, which was very short and very eloquent, bore the impress of the place. The preacher, attired in his green vestment, preached without book on the text, "He fell among thieves" (to be found in the day's Gospel), which he somewhat mystically interpreted by representing the wounded man as an image of the Anglican Church, long fallen among Low Churchmen and latitudinarians, who had despoiled her of her free seats, her dignities, and her observances, and now just in the way of restoration by the Good Samaritan to the glory which has for its exponents refined ritualism, daily service, and a strict observance of ecclesiastical holidays.

After the sermon came an offertory, and then the rest of the Communion service, in which not only the communicants but the whole of the congregation took part. Here the censers were again freely used, and the elements were so distributed that the priest in giving them made the sign of the cross with the paten and the chalice. The communicants were by no means numerous, partly because the sacrament is administered daily, but even to the non-communicants, not one of whom left the church, this was evidently the most important part of the morning's devotion, answering the purpose effected in a Romish congregation by the elevation of the Host. The service was greatly lengthened by the introduction of short verses, which were sung from a hymn-book about as much used as the Common Prayer, and in which the whole of the congregation joined. After the benediction came an antiphon, with which the service terminated.

Although the church is situated in a very poor neighbourhood, the congregation is by no means composed of humble persons. Some evidently belong to decidedly fashionable society, while scarcely any are below a very respectable middle class. The spirit of devotion that pervades the whole assembly is remarkable, and foremost, perhaps, among the devotees are young men of nineteen or twenty years of age, who seem to have the intricacies of ritualism at their fingers' ends. On Sunday morning the church was completely filled, the male and female portions of the congregation being apparently equal to each other.

We have already mentioned that legal proceedings are about to be commenced against certain prominent members of the Church of England who have recently adopted extreme ritualistic practices. The person first to be singled out for attack is the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, M.A., incumbent of the above church (St. Alban's); and if the promoters of the suit are successful in his case, they will probably attack the Rev. John Goring, incumbent of St. Paul's, Walworth; the Rev. Warwick B. Wroth, M.A., incumbent of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell; and the Rev. Bradley Abbott, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Clapham; and others. The suits are likely to be as hardly fought as any that have ever come before a court of law, and already two "defence funds" are in active operation.

PROTESTANT GERMANY.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

So much has been said of late respecting the future position of Prussia, aggrandised by recent

conquests as a "Protestant" Power, that it may not be out of place to note down a few statistical facts, by way of rendering our ideas more precise on the subject.

In 1864 Prussia contained (by Government estimate) nearly twelve million Protestants and above seven million Catholics, the balance of her total population (19,300,000) being Jewish, or unaccounted for. The Catholics were chiefly congregated in the Rhine Province, where they form a large majority; in Posen (formerly Polish); and in Silesia, where they equal the Protestants. Elsewhere they are few.

Hanover, Electoral Hesse, the northern part of Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, the State of Frankfort, Brunswick, Schleswig-Holstein (unless a portion of it be restored to Denmark), these appear to constitute the probable net gain of Prussia in the way of annexation. These will raise the total number of inhabitants to sixteen million Protestants and something less than eight million of Catholics. The Protestants, therefore, who are now to the Catholics in Prussia as five to three, will then, in the extended dominions, be in the proportion of more than two to one.

Some portion of Bavaria will probably have to be added to this list of annexations. Bavaria has a population of nearly five millions, of which more than a fourth is Protestant. Saxony (both Royal and Ducal), Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, and the other North German States, which will preserve little more than a nominal independence under Prussian supremacy, contain a population of between four and four and a-half millions, almost exclusively Protestant. Baden and Wurtemburg—which, with what may remain of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, will form, apparently, the new Southern Confederacy—have a population of 3,300,000 inhabitants, of whom more than half are Protestants.

The Protestants of most of the annexed regions have already adopted in general the State religion of Prussia, Lutheran and Calvinist being fused into the "Evangelical" community. Dissenters there are but few. In Hanover, however, unless we are mistaken, the old Lutheran Church subsists, and the Calvinists (few in number) form a separate body.

It will be seen that Prussia becomes in a much larger proportion than heretofore "Protestant" through these conquests. But those who would found on this circumstance any views of altered policy on her part would probably be much mistaken. Neither the temper of the Government nor that of the people is in any degree favourable to sectarianism. The Prussian Government has dealt equitably and liberally with the Catholic minority in its dominions; nay, ever since its ill-advised steps against the Archbishop of Cologne in 1838, even with guarded forbearance. And, although the old division between Catholic and Protestant still occasions its strifes and heartburnings among the German people as elsewhere, it is singular how completely subordinate these have hitherto been to the excitements occasioned by mere political causes. Quarrels about press freedom and Government interference with public discussion; quarrels about Austrian or Prussian "hegemony"; quarrels about nationalities, such as that with Denmark; all these appear hitherto, during their prevalence, to have had the effect of effacing completely for the time religious differences, and arraying the adherents of different confessions side by side with each other, quite oblivious of the Pope and Luther.

Mr. C. H. Spurgeon has just notified, on smart pink paper, to a member of his flock, that he discourages as much as possible the practice of returning thanks to God after child-birth by any of his congregation, since in most cases it is merely an absurd superstitious practice.—*South London Press.*

Church Congress.—The Church Congress is to begin at York on the 9th of October. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach the opening sermon; and papers will be read, amongst others, by the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Devon, Earl Nelson, Archdeacons Churton, Harris, Bickersteth, Denison, and Prest; the Deans of York, Chichester, Carlisle, Capetown, Ely, Cork, and Emley; Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Akroyd, M.P., &c.

Public Recantation.—The ordinary course of morning service at Burslem parish church was departed from on Sunday last for the purpose of enabling a convert from Roman Catholicism to make a public recantation, and to afford an opportunity of re-baptizing a child of the convert, a gentleman of the name of Hollamby. In the middle of the service Mr. Hollamby presented his child for baptism, when the questions prescribed in the Prayer-book in the case of a child supposed to have been previously baptized were put to him by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong. Dr. Armstrong baptized it in the usual form, he and his niece acting as sponsors. Mr. Hollamby then requested to be allowed publicly to read his recantation. The rector produced the form of recantation which was sanctioned by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and used by the rector on numerous previous occasions. This was read aloud by Mr. Hollamby. During these ceremonies the most breathless attention pervaded the church.

Forbidding to Marry.—The following is one of the choice propositions inserted in the *Church Times*, with a view to enforce celibacy on the clergy:—"There is little hope of the patrons of livings, whether episcopal or lay, doing what they can to check indiscreet and unjustifiable clerical marriage, by laying down the rule that a large family is a disqualification for a benefice, as directly tending to starve the parochial charities, and stint the clerical work. I would fain make a suggestion. There is a Celibate Society existing amongst our clergy already. Why not affiliate to it (*a*) Clergymen who, though married, feel that the other is the better way; (*b*) Ladies, married and unmarried. The former undertaking not to perform the marriage ceremony for any priest (unless legally compelled), or even to be present at his wedding; the latter, if mothers, promising to refuse their consent to any clerical suitors for their daughters, and their daughters giving the like pledge for themselves."

Romanism and Filial Affection.—The Paris correspondent of the *Star* gives the following illustration of the principles of Romanism in reference to the duties of children towards their dying parents:—"Count de Montalembert is dying. His daughter took the veil at the Sacré Cœur some months since. As an acknowledgment of the great services rendered to the Church of Rome by her distinguished father, his Holiness has granted the young recluse permission to quit her convent during one day in each week, in order to attend her father's deathbed. This is a rare concession. A young lady, the only child of her widowed mother, entered a convent last year. Her mother literally broke her heart from grief, and died. Vainly did her family petition that she might be permitted to take leave of her dying parent in presence of the clergy summoned to administer the extreme unction. The only concession the Church could be induced to make was that the orphan girl should be permitted to kneel on the pavement of the courtyard whilst the procession accompanying her mother's funeral passed the closed gates of her convent, and thus that she might hear the chant of the attendant priests. Thus much the Church conceded to filial affection, but no more."

The Clergy and Mr. Eyre.—The Rev. Thomas Curme, vicar of Sandford, Oxon, writes to the *Star*:—"At the banquet given at Southampton in honour of the deposed Governor of Jamaica, Mr. Eyre, a Rev. Dr. Bradshaw is reported to have taken upon him to welcome Mr. Eyre to this country in the name of the clergy of this kingdom. I beg to ask publicly, through your columns, who gave this clergyman warrant to offer such welcome in the name of the clergy of this kingdom? As one of them I utterly repudiate the act. I dare not welcome a man who has illegally put a fellow-creature to death, and instead of being sorry for so grievous a fault, excuses if he does not glory in it. Although I would not exercise the *summum jus* of 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' by hanging Mr. Eyre as he hanged poor Gordon, yet I do not hesitate to say his hanging would be far more legal than was that of his unfortunate victim; and therefore I could have welcomed him to such a home as St. Helena, where he might have spent the remainder of his days in retirement, without a chance of his ever repeating such fatal and irremediable injustice."

Consecration of Colonial Bishops.—On Friday morning, there was a large attendance of representatives of most of the leading families of East Kent in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, to witness the consecration of three Colonial bishops—the Rev. Andrew Burn Suter, of Trinity, Cambridge, incumbent of All Saints, Spicer-street, Mile-end, appointed Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, in the room of Dr. Hobhouse, resigned; the Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, vicar of Preston with Wingham, Kent, appointed to the newly-founded Bishopric of Dunedin, New Zealand; and the Rev. Samuel Robinson Waddelow, of St. Peter's, Cambridge, curate of Burnmouth, appointed to the new Bishopric of Grafton and Armidale, New South Wales. It seems that one of the bishops was absent on the occasion. The missing gentleman was the Rev. J. B. Waddelow, who had been "designated" to the new bishopric of Grafton and Armidale, but as some legal difficulties stood in the way Mr. Waddelow was simply to be consecrated Suffragan to the Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales. If reliance is to be placed on reports which are in circulation, the Rev. gentleman did not like the new arrangement, and showed his disinclination by refusing to go to Canterbury at all.

Death of Mr. Barry, of Chilton Grounds.—We regret to record the death of another old and well-tried friend of the Liberation Society, one who from its very commencement has been an earnest supporter of its operations. Although living in one of the most Conservative counties of England, that of Buckingham, and an extensive agriculturalist, he was always an earnest and consistent supporter of Liberal principles, and embraced every opportunity, in a Christianlike, gentlemanly manner, to disseminate his views. He had a great aversion to the imposition of Church-rates, and he would allow his stock to be seized rather than yield to the unjust demands of the ecclesiastical authorities. Upon the hustings at Aylesbury he has spoken out his mind, and has been an earnest supporter of any truly Liberal candidate who may have solicited the suffrages of the electors. For upwards of twenty years he has been a deacon of the Congregational Church at Brill, and by his liberality, kindness, and zeal has done much to promote its interests. He was ever ready to help any good cause; for years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school and treasurer to the Brill branch of the Bible Society. The last time he took the chair at a public meeting was at its annual meeting in May. His health has been failing the whole of the present year, but he did not take to his bed till within a fortnight of his death. During his last illness his faith in Christ was strong, he was perfectly resigned to the Divine will, and his end was peace. He departed this life August 20th, aged sixty-eight years.

The Prince and the Sabbath.—Under this heading the *Record* publishes a letter to show that "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is not over-careful to observe the Sabbath, nor does he seem sensible of the mischief his example may effect." The writer extracts from a Yorkshire paper a statement that the Prince of Wales on Sunday afternoon arrived at the Studley railway-station, and took his departure by a special train for the shooting-box of General Hall in Durham. He adds:—"I happened to be staying at a village through which the Prince passed. The expectation of his coming had put the quiet villagers into a feverish excitement, and instead of attending church in their usual numbers, many were loitering about the roadside and putting out flags, &c. Now, when we remember that postilions, porters, enginemen, guards, station-masters, &c., &c., were all employed on the Sabbath just because the Prince was in a hurry to get to the shooting-box in time to knock down birds early on Monday, it surely does seem an act of Sabbath desecration without a shadow of an excuse. Far better would it have been to have attended God's house in order to join in our new form of prayer with reference to the cholera."

Christian Union and Evangelisation.—The *Christian Intelligencer* of New York reports the meeting in Brooklyn of a large convention of ministers and members of churches to devise some plan of organised Christian effort to reach the masses of the population; and after speeches by the pastors and chief men of various sections of the Church, it was proposed to erect a large tabernacle in a central part of the city, free to all classes, the Gospel to be preached there by the very best preachers of the city. It was suggested that on each successive Sunday, in order to avoid invidiousness, the preacher occupying the pulpit should conduct the services according to his ordinary practice, which it was thought would make the services peculiarly interesting. The necessity for such a combined movement as this was urged upon the ground that, notwithstanding the many beautiful temples in Brooklyn, often called in consequence the "city of churches," the great proportion of the people are outside evangelical influences, never, as a rule, entering the beautiful and costly structures devoted to the worship of God. It was intended that the new edifice should be very large, but not costly. The subject was referred to a committee, but it was alleged in the report of the convention that "great unanimity of opinion prevailed." And it was believed that much good had been done, "simply by the gathering into one sanctuary of such a representation of the people of God."

Wesleyan Preachers and the Church of England.—A controversy in the columns of the *Wesleyan Times*, the *Recorder*, and the *Liverpool Daily Courier* shows that a considerable number of "Wesleyan preachers, itinerant and local, are seeking ordination in the Church Establishment by St. Aidan's College, near Liverpool, which, it seems, is called 'a back door to the Church of England.'" Mr. James Wayman, of Liverpool, whose statements had been questioned, and their truth by some correspondents flatly denied, reasserts these statements, offers to prove their truth, and adds that:—

"The reason that there are not far more ex-Wesleyan ministers at St. Aidan's than there at present are, is, not the want of applications, but the lack of the necessary funds on the part of those who applied. A man cannot get through St. Aidan's much under 150*l.*, and 150*l.* is far more than many young Wesleyan ministers can command." Again, "The applications from men in the itinerancy are out of all conceivable proportion, and among those who have been feeling their way St. Aidan's ward are many on whom the slightest taint of suspicion would never be supposed to rest. Not a few among the men received into 'full connexion' both by the Conference of 1865 and the one just concluded, had made an effort to get into the Church of England through the 'back door' near to Liverpool! The lack of money has been their great hindrance. The applications from local preachers to the college authorities during the past two years amount to between 500 and 1,000; and the men who offered were the very cream of that most useful body."

Condition of the Wesleyan Bodies.—The *Wesleyan Times* institutes a comparison or parallel between "The Old Connexion and the Free Churches," in which we find the following passage:—"Alike in respect of so many things on which it has pleased God to make a true Christian experience in some measure dependent, the two bodies are found only too much alike as to the small degree of success which has of late attended the ministry of the Gospel within their respective borders. While the net increase in the Wesleyan-Methodist Connexion is but 306, that in the Free Churches is no more than sixty-eight. The latter number, though small, is larger in proportion than the former, yet it is the reverse of satisfactory." After enumerating some statistics:—"We are still at a loss to account for so small a net result on any supposition either satisfactory or honourable to the Free Churches. . . . In no fewer than three-sevenths of the circuits and home mission-stations there has been a decrease; and, among those circuits in which the falling off has been greatest, we are pained to observe Bradford, Bristol, Leeds, Hull, and Rochdale. . . . A committee of the assembly to whom the painful subject had been referred, pointed out as among the main causes to which a state of things so deplorable could be traced, not merely 'inconsistency in church-members' and 'a wide-spread worldliness in the

church,' but 'ministerial neglect of pastoral duties,' and 'inefficiency of class-leaders.'"

CARDINAL CULLEN AND THE POPE.—Cardinal Cullen has addressed a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, in which he touches upon the same subject—the prospects of the Papacy—which he dwelt upon in responding to the address of the clergy a few days ago. After some personal remarks, he invites the prayers of the faithful on behalf of their brethren in Italy, suffering, especially, by the late law passed in Italy as to ecclesiastical property. He then adverts to the extreme danger of the Pope at present, and charges the whole responsibility for that danger on the French Emperor. He says:—

It is only a few years since the bishops of the Catholic world assembled in Rome recorded their solemn protest against the attacks by which his enemies sought to deprive the Vicar of Christ of the territories confided to his care. At the same time, they declared that the temporal power of the Holy See was a manifestly providential institution in the present state of human affairs, facilitating in every way the good and free government of the Church and of souls—a freedom which it is the interest of every government, whether Protestant or Catholic, to maintain. Speaking in the name of all Catholics, the bishops then asserted that the temporal possessions of the Roman Church belong to the whole Catholic world. The Catholic nations of Europe—Austria, Spain, and Naples—had offered their best services to defend these possessions on behalf of Christendom, when one powerful state claimed exclusively for itself the honourable office of protecting the Head of the Church. In the face of the Catholic world, he who now rules the destinies of France assumed the grave responsibility of preventing the other Catholic Powers from carrying out their intention, and undertook the trust of guarding, single-handed, the sacred interests of the Holy See. Has that trust been faithfully discharged? Will the Catholic nations of Europe be satisfied that the eldest daughter of the Church has done her duty? Will the French nation be able to hail their banner, on its return from Rome, with the same honourable pride with which they saluted it when they sent it, some years ago, to protect the father of the faithful? It is well known that by base arts and brute force the Pope has long since been deprived of his richest and fairest provinces, though the ruler of France had taken it upon himself to defend them; and, to all appearance, the time is now come when the Catholic world must look on, while the scanty remnant of his kingdom, and even Rome itself, shall become the prey of the sacrilegious enemies of the Catholic Church. Humanly speaking, the crisis is at hand; and in the hour of his supreme distress our Holy Father looks in vain for help from the powers of this earth, even from the empire whose promises of help were so explicit and solemn. For the Church he is in no alarm. It rests for its support not on human aid, but on the power of God, who placed it on earth to be to men the unfailing depository of His truth, and the channel of the fruits of redemption. But Providence, in its own wise counsels, often leaves human agencies to follow their own natural courses, and wishes that we should exercise our charity and faith by imploring the Divine succour, and by receiving from the hands of God whatever may be pleasing to Him.

Religious Intelligence.

TOLMER'S-SQUARE, CAMDEN-TOWN.—The Rev. H. Simon, of Castleford, who has been recommended by his medical adviser to remove to a warmer climate, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church at Tolmer's-square, London, and intends entering upon his labours there in November next.

OPEN-AIR MISSION.—On Monday evening the monthly conference of this society was held in the rooms, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi. More than seventy were in attendance. After tea the chair was occupied by R. C. L. Bevan, Esq. The subject for conversation was, "The Misquotation and Misapplication of Scripture," and was opened by the Rev. E. P. Hathaway. He, and those who took part in the discussion, pointed out many texts usually misquoted or misapplied by preachers and others. During the evening a small book was circulated, entitled, "Accommodated Texts," written by the chairman, published at 1s. by Macintosh. The next meeting and was announced for September 24th, to consider reports of summer trips, and the general progress of the work.

RODBOROUGH TABERNACLE.—This place, formerly so well known in the religious world, stands on the side of one of the high hills of Gloucestershire, commanding one of the finest views in the county, including the valley of Stroud, and the village of Ebley, where the late Rev. Benjamin Parsons laboured for years with such almost unparalleled success. The Tabernacle is one of the places which originated in the labours of Whitfield in the last century. The first chapel was opened in the year 1766; from that time till now it has been blessed with some eminent ministers, among whom was the celebrated Rev. John Rees, afterwards of Crown-court, London. In November last the church became vacant by the removal of the Rev. J. Williams to Mansfield, Notts. A few months ago the Rev. John Rees, of Swansea, was invited to supply the pulpit for a few Sabbaths, and gave such great and general satisfaction to both the church and congregation that he was unanimously invited to become their pastor, which, after some deliberation, he complied with. The recognition service took place on Tuesday evening, August 21. At five o'clock a large and highly respectable number partook of tea, which had been provided in the schoolroom and spacious chapel. At half-past six a public meeting was held at the chapel, when J. Bozzey, Esq., one of the deacons, was elected to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Butterworth, M.A., of King Stanley, read a portion of the Scriptures and engaged in prayer. After a very appropriate remark from the chairman, the Rev. W. Wheeler, of Stroud, delivered a masterly address on the principles of Nonconformity. The Rev. E. Jacob, of Ebley, invoked the blessing of God on the union which had been formed. The Rev. J. Davies, of Cardiff, delivered a most stirring address, directed mainly to the church. The Revs. J. Gwynne Jones, of Kingswood, W. Yates, of Stroud, Creed, of Bangor, and S. Pitt, also addressed the meeting. The Revs. E. F. Close, of Ruscombe, and J. Roome, of Berbice, took part in the service. After a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and the ladies who provided the tea, this very interesting service was brought to a close by prayer by the Rev. J. Slatterie, of Ebley.

PADDINGTON.—On Monday evening, the 20th inst., a *soirée* was held in Praed-street Chapel, Paddington, for the purpose of gratefully recognising the abundant blessing of God bestowed upon the labours of the Rev. J. Clifford, M.A., LL.B., during his pastorate of upwards of seven years, and to afford an opportunity for the expression of the unabated attachment of the church and congregation to his ministry. Refreshments having been served, Mr. J. M. Stubbs, one of the deacons, was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Mr. Towers. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. T. P. Dexter and Wm. Morgan (deacons of the church) with special reference to the usefulness, happiness, and prosperity of the church during the last seven years; and a purse containing sixty pounds was presented to the minister as a token of the love and regard of the people for him. Mr. E Cayford spoke on behalf of the contributors, and testified to the thorough heartiness and cheerfulness with which all had aided in this effort. The pastor, in his reply, cordially thanked the friends for this additional evidence of their affection and esteem; referred to the unbroken happiness he had enjoyed in the church, to the cheering measure of success which had followed their labours—more than 550 members having been added to the church since the beginning of their union; to the united and cordial spirit which still prevailed; and urged the members not to trust to past achievements, but to work with increasing devotedness and purity in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.—A few days ago this association held a tea and public meeting in St. Anne's Chapel, Hackney-road; Frank Cotton, Esq., in the chair. The secretary said that they were in want of money to assist their Benevolent Fund to relieve indigent members in time of sickness, to purchase a place of their own to meet in, and to obtain a regular supply of tracts and publications for the poor people, including an edition of sheet hymns. In these respects they had hitherto been dependent upon free grants; but from this source they could not secure an adequate supply,—and, besides, to be always going hat in hand a-begging for them was not the thing: they wanted money to purchase for themselves. Mr. Webber gave an account of the first introduction of the members to the lodging-houses of Spitalfields at a time when nothing had been done to improve this class of the population, and when the ignorance and heathen character of the inmates of these houses were far below what they are at the present time, and yet even then they were easy accessible to them by kind treatment. Messrs. G. Tuck, J. Hurst, J. Eason, R. Triggs, J. Adamson, R. Hornblow, and J. Kettle followed with animating and lively rehearsals of their experience in the various branches of the work, which were well received by the audience. The chairman manifested his sympathy by contributing 2*l.* 10s. to the several objects named. More than 5*l.* was thus realised by the cards, and many new ones were issued. On Sunday and Monday, the 19th and 20th inst., a series of special services were held in tents in London Fields, Hackney, under the auspices of this society. On Sunday the services were held at eleven, three, and half-past six o'clock respectively. The large tent, which holds 500 people, sufficed in the morning, but in the after-parts of the day two were required, and services were held in each. The weather being fine, the people flocked into the fields in large numbers, and hundreds listened most attentively to the Word preached. At the close of the regular services a special prayer-meeting was held till near twelve o'clock, with an excellent attendance. On Monday an early prayer-meeting was the first part of the proceedings. At three o'clock in the afternoon service began in the large tent with a good audience. The first hour was devoted to prayer and praise; preaching then began, and, with intervals for singing and prayer, was continued without intermission till twelve o'clock, the last half-hour being devoted to prayer. All this time the tent was crowded, often as many being outside as inside. The greatest earnestness characterised the assembly, while many shed tears of true penitence. Early in the afternoon a third tent was erected to supply tea. To make the service as much as possible for the poor and neglected who never attend church or chapel, two hundred free tickets had been distributed, and, to all appearance, the end was attained. Between six and seven o'clock another service was commenced in the second tent, as hundreds of people were on the ground who could not possibly be accommodated in the large one; and, on the clearing away of the tea, another was held in the tea-tent. In both cases there was a numerous attendance, and effective meetings were held. About nine o'clock one of the tents was set apart for prayer, to which all the anxious seeking ones were sent to be prayed for and advised and directed. Addresses were delivered by Mr. J. Mather, the converted prize-fighter; Mr. Stevens, from Chelsea, a converted navvy, labouring with the Rev. W. Booth; and by Messrs. Oliver, Fry, J. Eason, J. G. Boardman, H. Webber, J. Longmore, J. Bennett, and many others. On the Sunday evening a love-feast was held on the ground by a miscellaneous collection of Methodists, led by Mr. Titmouse, where the greatest enthusiasm, life, and animation prevailed, and good was done. The teetotallers also had a large and effective meeting, and the free-thinking fraternity had a regular discussion forum with a very large audience, and some excellent defenders of the faith did glorious battle with them. The total time spent in these services, apart from the tea, would make one monster service, extending to thirty-two hours without intermission. Some forty or more addresses were delivered, while many thousands of people were directly and individually brought under the influence of the Gospel.—*Wesleyan Times.*

NORWICH.—The Rev. G. S. Barrett, B.A., of the Lancashire Independent College, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church at Princes-street, Norwich, to become their pastor. Mr. Barrett begins his ministry in January, 1867.

BLACKBURN.—We understand the Rev. J. M'Ewan Stott, M.A., of St. Andrews, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to accept the pastorate of the Congregational church meeting in Chapel-street, Blackburn.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MATLOCK-BANK.—On Wednesday, August 22, interesting services were held in connection with the recognition of Mr. Henry Starmer, late of Hackney College, London. At half-past two the Rev. T. Atkin, of Glossop, opened the first service by conducting the devotions. The Rev. Wm. Crosbie, M.A., LL B., of Derby, then delivered a discourse on the "Nature and constitution of a Christian Church." The Rev. S. Dyall, late pastor of the church, asked the usual questions, to which the most satisfactory replies were given. The Rev. Samuel M'All, Principal of Hackney College, then offered the ordination prayer. A numerous company took tea in the schoolroom, after which addresses, complimentary to the pastor and church, were delivered by the Revs. Wm. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., and S. M'All. In the evening services was again held in the chapel, when the Rev. T. G. Herton, of Wolverhampton, delivered a powerful and solemn charge to the newly-ordained minister, founded on 2 Tim. iv. 1—5. The services were brought to a close on Sunday, the 26th inst., when the Rev. S. M'All occupied the pulpit, the evening sermon being a most able "charge to the people." At the close of the Sabbath services 16*l.* 18s. was collected towards the building fund.

UTTOXETER.—The recognition of the Rev. James Muscutt Hodgson, M.A., of Glasgow University and Lancashire College, to the pastorate of the Congregational church, Uttoxeter, took place on Thursday, Aug. 23, when services were held in the afternoon and in the evening. In the afternoon, the Rev. W. Southwicke, of Ashbourne, conducted the opening devotional exercises; the Rev. John Cooke, late pastor of the church, described the nature of the service, and asked the minister for a statement of his theological opinions; the Rev. Edward Muscutt, of London, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. Professor Newth, of Lancashire College, delivered the charge to the minister. In the evening, the Rev. J. Hankimson, of Leek, conducted the opening devotional exercises, the Rev. Professor Scott, LL.B., of Lancashire College, delivered a discourse on the principles of Congregational Nonconformity, and the Rev. J. Wolfendale, of Tutbury, concluded the service with prayer. The Revs. S. B. Schofield, Burslem; D. Horne, B.A., Hanley; T. Robinson, B.A., Hyde; T. Cocker, Stoke; A. Cooke, Newport; J. A. Balshaw, Furness-vale; J. D. Hale, Abbott's Bromley; J. Sutcliffe, Rocester (Baptist); and J. M. Budden, Uttoxeter (Wesleyan), were present, and several took part in the services. On Sunday, Aug. 26, the Rev. S. B. Schofield, of Burslem, preached to the church and congregation.

LEICESTER.—FRIAR-LANE CHAPEL.—In our last number we gave some account of the opening services of this chapel, which has been built on the foundations of the old one pulled down. On Sunday week sermons, in continuation of the services, were preached by the Rev. Dr. Angus, of Regent's Park College; and on Monday there was a tea-meeting in the schoolroom, attended by some 450 persons, followed by a public meeting, over which the Rev. J. C. Pike, the minister, presided. The chairman stated that the total outlay would be 2,700*l.* Towards this amount they had received from subscriptions, the bazaar, collections at opening services, proceeds of tea festival, and a loan of 300*l.* from the Union Baptist Building Fund (repayable without interest in ten years), about 1,400*l.* He should be very glad if by the remaining collections they could make up the amount to 1,500*l.* Altogether he felt that they had great cause for congratulation and thankfulness. The Revs. J. Barnett, of Blaby, and Stubbins, late missionary in India, congratulated them on the erection of such a beautiful place of worship. The Rev. T. Stevenson expressed his hearty sympathy with the church and congregation in their great and successful enterprise. Not a Baptist church in Leicester had during the past thirty or forty years been so distinguished for its number of conversions in comparison with the

number of the congregation as that church had. After speeches from the Revs. H. Wilkinson, T. Lomas, N. Haycroft, and the Rev. W. Hill, of Barton, late missionary in India, the Rev. Johnson Barker observed that William Cobbet, when passing through Leicester, said that there was only one building of which the inhabitants were proud, and that was the county gaol. If he came to Leicester that night he would no doubt alter his opinion, for if they had no other building in the town so large as the county gaol, they had certainly none so ugly. He thought that if they in Leicester had anything to be proud of, it was their Nonconformity. When he looked at the number of chapels, and the kind of buildings which had been erected the last few years, and that, too, without any detriment to the other Christian work in which their churches were engaged, he did think there was something to be proud of in connection with their Nonconformity and voluntaryism. The meeting was closed by singing the doxology and pronouncing the benediction. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 21st, a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Landels, of London, from 2 Sam. xxiii. 5. On Lord's-day, Aug. 26, two powerful sermons were preached by Dr. Burns, of London; in the morning, from the last clause of the 90th Psalm, and in the evening, from Ezra vii. 22, the last clause. The opening services have realised 189*l.* 17s. 10d., making the total amount received from all sources for the building fund about 1,488*l.*

MYNYDD BACH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This place of worship is situated in the parish of Llangefelach, about three miles off Swansea, and has something sacred connected with its very name. The church assembling within its walls is one of the oldest in the Principality. At a very remote period a few devout persons met for Divine worship at obscure farm-houses in that neighbourhood, first at Cilfwnwr, afterwards at Tirdwrcyn. After the lapse of several years a chapel was built on the above-named spot, viz., in the year 1762, which was greatly enlarged in the year 1796. This building becoming dilapidated, in the year 1865 it was taken down and rebuilt in a new form. It measures 55ft. by 38½ft., within the walls; behind it there is a fine school-room, measuring 38ft. 6in. by 26ft. The design was prepared by Mr. John Humphreys, Morriston, one of the deacons of the church, who also very generously superintended the erection of the edifice without fee or reward. By his careful attention he succeeded in raising a cheap and a very handsome place of worship. The entire cost, including the large schoolroom referred to, is only about 1,500*l.* This beautiful and commodious chapel was recently opened, when the Rev. Professor Morgan, Carmarthen College; the Rev. Messrs. Davies and Roberts, from America; J. Thomas, Liverpool; D. Rees, Llanelly; E. Jacob, Ebley; W. Jenkins, Pentre Estyll; Dr. Rees, Swansea; and other ministers, officiated. The sum of 135*l.* was collected on the occasion.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—On the 25th of June, the Rev. J. Mirams delivered a valedictory address to a large number of his congregation, at the Carlton Congregational Church. The proceedings of the evening were commenced by an eloquent address from the Rev. A. M. Henderson, and after a collection had been made to defray some liabilities still existing in connection with the church, Mr. Mirams gave a detailed account of the circumstances connected with his pastorate, and his reasons for retiring. The death of some, and the removal of other influential members of the congregation had so reduced their number as to justify him in the course he had adopted. He was glad to say that during the four years of his ministry nothing but union and harmony had existed between pastor and people. The reverend gentleman then stated that it was his intention to devote his future life to objects of benevolence and charity, and he hoped in a short time to establish in Melbourne an institution similar to that in Bristol, presided over by Mr. Muller, who originally supported some half-dozen orphans on subscriptions which he collected from the charitably disposed, and so well had he succeeded that he was now affording succour and support to more than 2,000 destitute children. Should he be able to accomplish this, even on a small scale, his mission would not be without its effect.

Correspondence.

ANOTHER REMARRIAGE CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—For the first time in my ministerial experience, and for the first time in this town (as I am told), the Church clergy have chosen to ignore a marriage performed by a Dissenting minister, and have persuaded the parties to be remarried at the parish church.

On the 11th inst. I married Mr. Samuel Cooper (a young man who was connected by family with my chapel, and occasionally attended it) to a young woman named Clements, and, by the persuasion of the Rev. H. R. Nevile, the same persons were "married" on the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. W. Colvin, at St. Nicholas Church.

I am not sure whether there has been any illegality practised by the parties concerned. That I intend shortly to know; but it is clear that such a proceeding is a gross insult to the marriage law and to the Dissenting ministers whose duty and privilege it is to avail themselves of its enactments. How much longer are we to endure this clerical impertinence?

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD SHELLEY, Unitarian Minister.

Great Yarmouth, Aug. 22, 1866.

HELP FOR THE EAST OF LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—My friends and myself in these eastern parts are much cheered by the very kind response which has been made to our appeal. And it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the sums that are mentioned below. During the week we have administered relief in 177 cases, 65 of them being new. And could the kind donors to whom we are so much indebted witness the thankfulness with which many who have been reduced to the direst straits have received the help thus afforded, they would feel themselves more than rewarded. I will not trespass on your space to-day further than to say that our work is far from being accomplished. Contributions will be gratefully received by T. Scrutton, Esq., 3, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, the Rev. James Bowrey, 18, Stepney-causeway, or myself.

I am, yours faithfully,

JOHN KENNEDY.

4, Stepney-green, E., August 28, 1866.

Sums previously acknowledged, 275*l.* 5s. 8d.

Received by the Revs. John Kennedy and James Bowrey:—

Friends at Hawley-road Chapel, per T. E. Turberville, 2*l.* 2s.; Mrs. Thomson, 1*l.*; per the Editor of the *Christian World*, 2*l.* 1s.; Mrs. King, 5s.; C. J., 2s.; E. N. B., 2s. 6d.; G. Gale, 18s.; M. Sharwood, 2.; Friends at Old Gravel Pits, per the Rev. J. Davies, 30*l.*; Thank-offering for girls and teachers in Dr. Cumming's Sabbath School, including W. F. 2s. 6d., 13s. 1d.; W. F., 2. 6d.; Mrs. Carr and Assistants, 1*l.* 10s.; C. H. S., 1s.; Rev. Hy. Reynolds, 3*l.*; James Park, 1*l.*; Mary Reynolds, 1*l.*; E. S., 2s.; Psalm xci., 5s.; W. J., 5s.; Three Friends at Beckington, 7s.; "Dorsetshire," 2s. 6d.; A. B., 2s. 6d.; E.A.B. and Friend, 3s.; A Sympathiser, 2s.; A Welshman, 1s.; A. P., 2s. 6d.; C. Tupe, 10*l.*; A Friend, 2s. 8d.; Anonymous (stamps), 5s.; "Henrietta," 2s. 6d.; W. W., 2s. 6d.; Thank-offering (Brompton), 5s.; Sympathiser (Dover), 2s. 6d.; Wm. Haile, 10s.; Miss E. Few, 10s.; "Eliza," 5s.; Ebenezer Congregational Chapel, Bermondsey, per the Rev. W. D. Corken, 16s.; Reader of the *Christian World* (Walthamstow), 3s.; W. B. G., 7s. Kate L——, 2s.; per Editor of the *Christian World*, 5*l.*; Temporary Congregational Church, Seven Sisters-road, per the Rev. E. T. Bromfield, 4*l.*; Mrs. D. S. Dykes, 5*l.* 5s.; Two Friends at Reading, 5s.; F. M. H., 5s.; Samuel Dennis, 5*l.*; One who Sympathises with the Afflicted, 5s.; M. B. (Worcestershire), 2s. 6d.; A Manchester Friend, 10s.; Mrs. Muskett, 10s.; A Widow's Mite, 5s.; H. (Brixton), 5s.; A. H., 2s. 6d.; Thos. Chilow, 10s.; A School at Kensington, 1*l.*; A Friend (Northampton), 2s. 6d.; Wesleyan Chapel, Knighton, 10s.; Downing-street Chapel, Cambridge, 10*l.* 3s. 6d.; J. B. C. S., 2s. 6d.

Received per the Rev. E. Price:—Mr. Thomas, 1*l.* 1s.; Miss Coxwell, 10s.; Mrs. Young, 5s.; Mr. Hawes, 2s. 6d.; Three Friends, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Latham, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Bennett, 2s. 6d.; Children's Gift, 2s. 6d.

The following sums have been received by T. Scrutton, Esq.:—H. G., 3*l.*; A. H. H., 10s.; G. Turner and Sons, 1*l.*; Mr. Anelay, 1*l.*; Miss Hallett, 1s.; Anon., for the Distressed by Cholera, Specially those of the Household of Faith, 2*l.*; G. T. C., 5s.; F. P., 2s., Mr. Jones, 5s.

A large parcel of clothes has been received from Mr. Thos. Davis, jun.

Donations of clothes of any kind, as well as of money, will be very acceptable.

MODERN STYLE OF PERSECUTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—"Churchmen would not, for very shame, put a hundredth part of the persecution into the form of law which they practise daily and without a blush in their social relations." So says, too truly, the *British Quarterly Review* (July, p. 119). A parallel passage of remarkable power is to be found in the first chapter of "Waverley," couched in all the beauty and force which are characteristic of its author, and which you may think worthy of reproduction. He says, "Upon the passions common to men in all stages of society, and which have alike agitated the human heart, whether in the fifteenth century or at the present day, it is no doubt true that the state of manners and laws casts a necessary colouring; but the bearings (to use the language of heraldry) remain the same, though the tincture may be not only different, but opposed in strong contradiction. The wrath of our ancestors, for example, was coloured *gules;* it broke forth in acts of open and sanguinary violence against the objects of its fury. Our malignant feelings, which must seek gratification through more indirect channels and undermine the obstacles which they cannot openly bear down, may be rather said to be tinctured *sable.* But *the deep ruling impulse is the same in both cases;* and the proud peer who can only ruin his neighbour according to law, is the genuine descendant of the baron who wrapped the castle of his competitor in flames and knocked him on the head as he endeavoured to escape from the conflagration."

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A NONCON.

P.S.—Since writing the enclosed I have read the article in your first page; the extract from "Waverley," as you will see, has relation to a portion of the article.

ORPHANAGES AND THE STATE-CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the speeches made at the Mansion House Relief Committee, in connection with the proposed new Orphan Home of Mrs. Gladstone, the plea was put forward that it would be better to subscribe money to the existing orphan homes, rather than to spend thousands of pounds in brick and mortar to build a fresh one. It was further added that most of the now existing homes have abundance of room for fresh applicants; all that is wanted is money to support the orphans when received.

These are facts; what is their explanation? The existence of a State-Church. No operation of the State-Church is more accursed than that in relation to charities. The State-Church is overbearing: mark its action on charities. A charity is proposed; it is taken for granted that the charge of the charity shall, viewed religiously, be entrusted to the Episcopally-ordained clergymen. Now, it is necessary (under the absurd idea that a clergyman cannot conduct *his* religious ministrations unless he has had a bishop's hands on his head, in order to confer upon him his sacerdotal character) that he should consequently have a consecrated building, *i.e.*, a building on which port wine, blessed by the bishop, has been poured. What results from this? One thousand pounds out of the funds subscribed by the friends of the charity are swallowed up to build these bricks and mortar into what they call a temple of God, though we read elsewhere, "Heaven is His throne, and the earth is His footstool." Besides this, another three thousand pounds are swallowed up to form an *endowment* fund for the parson, the man apostolically bishoped, authorised to wear coats like those that Paul left behind him at Troas, apostolically cut.

That this robbing the institution of its funds is no fiction, daily experience proves.

To what do we owe the Reedham Institute? Is not its origin to be ascribed to the clergy having used their influence to appropriate to the Church of England's use a previously-founded institution for orphans, to which persons of all sects had subscribed?

Even at the Medical College, Epsom, they have expended funds—sufficient, if used for the College, to provide for two or three Fellows—in building a consecrated building—an insult to medical men, for medical men as a body certainly have very little in their scientific studies to make them regard as true the idea embodied in the consecration of any buildings. It is true that in this medical college they get over the expense of a parson because the principal of the school attached to the college is a clergyman, and he is paid not as a clergyman but as a principal. But, then, this mode of escaping the difficulty originates in the intrusive presumption that no one is fit to be the principal of a school but a clergyman—a presumption which would have more truth in it if it ran in the other direction, namely, that, as a rule, no one is less fit.

Illustration might be given without end. In almost every charity there is a central consecrat, and the wings remain unconsecrated; and, what is so sad, it has hitherto been done as a matter of course. The State Churchists have been thus used to disregard all religious views but their own: they take all sects' money for a charity, and on that charity they take the liberty to plant their mushroom.

People will not much longer submit to this, and, it is hoped that they will carry out their determination by not subscribing to any asylum which limits the religious instruction thereat taught, to men bish pised.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN EPPS.

August 26, 1866.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday there was a grand demonstration at Birmingham in favour of Parliamentary Reform. "It (says the *Times* reporter) partook of as much of the character of spontaneity as anything in its way can do. The people themselves organised it and carried it out; it was essentially a working men's movement; the trade societies and the co-operative societies of every class all contributed to swell the vast throng which began to collect itself soon after nine o'clock this morning. All the towns of the district contributed large quotas. Kidderminster, Coventry, Oldbury, Smethwick, West Bromwich, Dudley, Nuneaton, Bilston, Stourbridge, King's Norton, Stafford, Wolverhampton, and other places, all sent deputations; and from the density of the population of those parts may be estimated the strength of the augmentation in point of numbers to the scores of thousands who turned out from the manufactories of the town. Nearly all business was put a stop to for the day; in some instances the men remained in the workshops, but they were comparatively few, and the men preferred to sacrifice the whole day rather than work up to half-past twelve, which was the time fixed for the procession to move." The Town-hall was the central rendezvous, and it was arranged that the procession should move in six divisions—the first to consist of the great body of men employed at the Metropolitan and other carriage companies' works and the working jewellers; the second to comprise the Mayor, the borough members, the aldermen and town councillors, the officers of the Birmingham Liberal Association and of the Reform League; the third, of the auxiliary branches of the Reform League; the fourth, the Birmingham and district trade societies; the fifth, the temperance societies; and, lastly, the friendly and other societies. It was arranged that they should move from six different points, and rendezvous at the Town-hall.

The first division moved off about a quarter to one—a long line of carriages, in the first of which were the Mayor, Mr. Scholefield, and Mr. Bright, heading the way. A mounted force of police was in attendance to preserve the line, but the people behaved admirably; they preserved decorum and regularity themselves. The distance traversed to Brookfields, the place of meeting, was about two miles and a quarter. Throughout that entire space and every avenue leading to it was one dense mass of people; every window and parapet and balcony was crowded, and from every window streamed forth gay colours, blue greatly preponderating; then there were the scores of banners of the trade societies, numerous bands of music playing, and every accessory to produce a scene (on which the sun now and then shone brilliantly) which it would not be easy to describe. Now and then the crowd was so dense that the procession came to a halt for a moment or two. Mr. Bright, standing up in his carriage with head uncovered, was greeted with many rounds of cheers.

Brookfields is a plot of undulating ground of some fifty acres, and here the procession arrived about two o'clock, in perfect order, a large portion of the ground having been previously occupied by those who had not chosen to join the moving mass. Unfortunately

the ground was barely reached when there came down a pelting storm of rain; it lasted full twenty minutes, but the people endured it with remarkable good humour. The consequence of it was, however, to greatly mar the effect of the spectacle, which in bright sunshine must have been splendid, the numerous gay banners floating about contributing much to the picturesque. It was, however, a grand sight notwithstanding the drawback referred to. It is supposed that nearly 200,000 persons were assembled on the occasion. There was speaking from half-a-dozen platforms in this wide space. Mr. Beales, Mr. Councillor Baldwin, Mr. Mason Jones, and Mr. T. S. Wright, and other gentlemen, spoke, and from each platform the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously:—

1. That the present House of Commons has, by its rejection of the very moderate measure of Parliamentary Reform proposed by the late Government, proved itself utterly unworthy of our confidence and support, and that it in no sense represents the wishes of the Commons of Great Britain. We therefore hereby pledge ourselves to demand, agitate for, and use all lawful means to obtain registered residential manhood suffrage as the only just basis of representation, and the ballot to protect us from undue influence and intimidation in elections.

2. That this meeting tenders its warmest and most grateful thanks to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, J. Bright, Esq., J. Stuart Mill, Esq., and all other friends of Reform, who throughout the late discussions in Parliament vindicated the character and protected the rights of the people.

3. That this meeting presents its sincere thanks to E. Beales, Esq., and the other members of the Reform League, for their exertions in defence of the right of public meeting, and of the true principle of Reform—residential and registered manhood suffrage.

Messrs. Bright and Scholefield left Brookfields soon after the procession arrived there. The proceedings were brought to a close soon after four o'clock, and the enormous crowd quietly dispersed.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Town-hall for the purpose of presenting addresses to Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright, the representatives of the borough in Parliament. Mr. Edwin Yates, the mayor, presided. Both Mr. Bright and Mr. Scholefield were enthusiastically received by their constituents, who filled every portion of the large hall for which this town is celebrated. The whole of the audience rose as they entered, and cheered again and again for several minutes.

The Mayor having briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. George Dickson moved, and Mr. Lampard, a non-elector, seconded, the addresses to Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright. Mr. Beales, who supported the motion, was most warmly received. He cordially thanked them for the manner in which he had been received. It was a more than sufficient recompense for the insults and calumnies with which he had been assailed by the upholders of class legislation for maintaining the rights of the people, for the Legislature as at present constituted was a mockery of the rights of the unrepresented millions. His object was to secure to the people the rights accorded to them by the Constitution of the country, which in statute after statute ordained that no laws should be passed, no taxation levied, without the assent of the whole commonwealth. He bore strong testimony to the qualities of Mr. Bright as a statesman and an orator who had devoted his great talents and his whole life to the service of his countrymen. If there was one man more than another who had done his best to maintain all that was valuable in the institutions of his country, that man was John Bright. (Cheers.)

The addresses were carried by acclamation. The Mayor having presented them, Mr. Scholefield addressed the audience. He was thankful that the Tories had defeated the late Reform Bill.

As in 1830, that conduct had insured the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, and as their conduct in 1846 made the repeal of the Corn Laws inevitable, he trusted that they would now have a perfect Reform Bill. The revolutionary policy of the Tories admitted of no alternative, they must now have no tinkering, but a complete and comprehensive measure of Reform; without bluster, without undue vaunts, they must proceed steadily and firmly under the guidance of such men as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, and their success was as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun, their cause was unassailable, for it was the cause of the Constitution; and may God defend the right! (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright, who was received with enthusiastic cheers which lasted several minutes, then addressed the meeting. He said that the vast gathering they had held that morning was enough to dispel despondency, and to nerve the mind to greater efforts for the future. He had lately said that the opponents of Reform having defeated the Government and their bill had yet to face the people. That event had now come to pass. In London they had seen assemblies of peoples such as for a generation past had not been witnessed. In many other parts of the country there had been meetings greater than there had been for thirty years, and notably that day there had been a voice given forth from the very centre and heart of England which would reach at last to the circumference of the three kingdoms. They were not there to discuss Reform, that had been already settled—(cheers)—but their present position and future work. The late bill of the Government was one of singular and most honest simplicity, and that was why he supported it. According to Mr. Gladstone, there would have been by its means on the borough registers altogether some 330,000 working men, of whom 204,000 would be new voters. His own calculation was that only 116,000 new voters would be admitted. But, at all events, out of five or six millions of men in the United Kingdom who were not enfranchised, the whole number it admitted of working men in England and Wales in the boroughs was only 204,000.

Now this bill, so moderate that I confess that at first I gave the hope that it would pass through Parliament without great difficulty, was resisted as if it had been charged with all the dangerous matter which the Tory party actually attributed to it; it was intrigued against in a manner, I had almost said more base, but I will say more hateful, than I have seen during the twenty-three years that I have sat in the House of Commons—(Shame)—and finally, under every kind of false pretence, it was rejected by a small majority, fell, and the Government which had proposed it fell with it. Now, the reason that I have given you these figures is that I want to show you the desperate resolution of the present Government and party which represents the Tory party in Parliament to deny to the working classes of this country any share in its Government. (Hear, hear.) I am not confined to the fact of the votes of the House and destruction of the bill, but am able to show you by the arguments upon which the Tory party proceeded, that such is their distinct, and, it may be, their unchangeable resolution.

He then quoted what Mr. Lowe had said as to the venality, ignorance, and drunkenness of the lower orders, because it had been received with rapturous applause by the Tory party. After quoting at some length from the right hon. gentleman's remarks, Mr. Bright said that it was this policy of governing by an insignificant minority which had brought about revolutions on the continent—notably in France.

Now, on this principle of governing this country by a Parliament elected by an insignificant minority of the people, Lord Derby comes into office, and judging from the speeches and the votes of the last session of Parliament, the party intends as long as possible to govern upon that principle and upon that policy. Working men in this hall, I wish my voice had been loud enough for me to have said what I am about to say to the vast multitude which we looked upon this morning, but I say, and say to you, and through the press to all the working men of this kingdom, that the accession to office of Lord Derby is a declaration of war against the working classes. (Loud cheers, and a cry of "We accept it.") The course taken in London the other day by the police, and it had almost been by the military, is an illustration of the doctrines and the principles of Lord Derby's Administration. They reckon nothing of the Constitution of their country—a Constitution which has not more regard to the Crown or to the aristocracy than it has to the people; a Constitution which regards the House of Commons fairly representing the nation as important a part of the Governmental system of the kingdom as the House of Lords or the Throne itself. They thus despise the Constitution. They likewise despise the claims of five or six millions who are unrepresented. You may work, you may pay taxes, you may serve in the army, and fight. 70,000 or more of your brethren are now living under the burning sun of India, and twice as many more are serving in the ranks in different parts of the world, and you, the body of the people from whom these men are drawn, are not considered worthy to do so simple an act as to give a vote in your great town for your present or for any future representatives. (Loud cheers.) You are to have no vote, no share in the Government; the country you live in is not to be your country; you are to be like the Coolies or Chinese imported into the West Indies or California—you are to work, but you are not to take rest in the country or to consider the country as your country; and in addition to all this refusal of the commonest rights of the Constitution, you are insulted by the cheers of a great party given to the language which I have read to you to-night. You are to be told that you are so ignorant, and so venal, and so drunken, and so impulsive, and so unreflecting, and so disorderly, that it is not even safe to skim, as it were, the very cream of you, through the number of 116,000—(cheers)—or it may be 204,000, to vote for members of the House of Commons. This is the Tory theory; this is the faith of Lord Derby, and I am not saying one word that is in exaggeration of the truth, for I have heard them over and over again vociferously cheer sentiments such as I have described.

After eulogising Earl Russell's and Mr. Gladstone's Government, as based on the principle of trust and confidence in the people, he compared the Cabinet of Lord Derby to Christy's Minstrels, who underwent a great transformation when they appeared in public.

The Derby Minstrels (loud laughter) pretend to be Liberal and white, but the fact is, if you come near them and examine them closely, you will find them to be just as black and curly as the Tories have ever been. I do not know and I will not pretend to say which of them it is that plays the banjo. (Laughter.) But I have no doubt that in their manœuvres to keep in office during the coming session we shall know something more about them than we do at present. In point of fact, when they pretend to be Liberals they are usurpers and impostors. (Hear.) Their party will not allow them to be Liberal, and the party only exists upon the principle, and upon which they have acted in all their past history, of resisting and rejecting every proposition of a Liberal character submitted to Parliament. (Hear.) Now, what was this Derby principle? That of excluding five-sixths of the people from constitutional rights.

If any of you take ship and go to Canada, he will find the Derby principle utterly repudiated; but in Canada there is no uprooting of institutions and no destruction of property, and there is no absence of order, of loyalty. If you go to Australia, you will find there that this Derby principle is unknown; yet there reigns order as it is in this country, contentment with the institutions of the colonies, and regard for law and for property. If you go to those great and glorious colonies of this country—the United States of America—(cheers)—there you will find the people exhibiting all the virtues which belong to the greatest nations on the face of the earth; there you will find the people passing through a tremendous war, a tremendous revolution, with a conduct and a success, with a generosity and a magnanimity, which have roused and attracted the admiration of the world. (Loud cheers.) As you come to Europe, you will find in the Republic of Switzerland, in the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, in Norway, in Sweden, in France, and now you are about to witness in Germany, also, a wide-spread exercise of the franchise hitherto in our time unknown in this country; and neither Emperor, nor King, nor noble, believes that his authority, or his interest, or his greatness, or the happiness of any one of his countrymen, will be jeopardised by the free admission of the people to their constitutional privileges. (Cheers.) What is it that we are come to in this country that what is being rapidly conceded in all parts of the world, is being persistently and obstinately refused here in England, the home of freedom, the mother of Parliaments, the England of which one of her poets has said,—

"Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiades shine,
'Tis liberty that crowns Britannia's Isle,
And makes her barren rocks and her bleak mountains smile?"

In this England five millions of grown men, representing more than twenty millions of population, are to be persistently denied that which makes the difference between despotism and freedom all the world over. (Cheers.) I venture to say that this cannot last very long.

He then referred to the disclosures made before the Yarmouth Election Commission, which was a sample of many other boroughs, and they found that the House of Commons was elected by the landlords' compulsion in the counties, and by corruption, intimidation, and tumult in the boroughs. He had no fear of the Reform League or of manhood suffrage, but he thought it was important they should not split hairs, but move on together.

Let us do as your forefathers did thirty-four years ago,—let us have associations everywhere; let every workshop and every factory be a Reform Association; let there be in every one of them a correspondent or a secretary, who shall enrol members and shall in every way he can assist this great and noble cause. I would recommend that the passages I have read from that celebrated and unhappy speech should be printed on cards, and that a card should be hung up in every factory and in every workshop and in every room of every factory, and in every club-house—and, in fact, in every place where working men are accustomed to assemble. Let us raise the spirit of the people against these slanderers of a great and noble nation. (Loud cheers.) There will come soon another election. (Renewed cheering.) The working men may not be able to vote, but they can form themselves into a powerful body, and they can throw their influence in every borough on the side of candidates who pledge themselves to the question of reform; and if they do this, depend upon it they will change many seats and give a certain majority for reform in the next Parliament. It may be necessary and desirable to meet Parliament again with petitions from all parts of the country, signed by numberless names. There is no effort which the Constitution and which morality permits us to use that we should leave unused and unmade for the purpose of furthering this great cause, and let us be sure of this, that we demand that the question of Reform shall only be dealt with by a Government honestly in favour of Reform. The address which has been presented to me has referred to the time of 1832. I remember that time well. My young heart then was stirring by the trumpet blast that sounded from your midst. There was no part of this kingdom where your voice was not heard—and let it sound again! (Cheers.) Stretch out your hand to your countrymen in every portion of the three kingdoms, and ask them to join in a great and righteous effort on behalf of that freedom which has so long been the boast of Englishmen, but which the majority of Englishmen have never yet possessed. (Cheers.) I shall esteem it an honour, which my words cannot describe, and which even in thought I cannot measure, if the population which I am permitted to represent should do its full duty in the great struggle which is before us. (Cheers and cries of "It will.") Remember the great object for which we strive, care not for calumnies and for lies; our object is this—to restore the British Constitution and with all its freedom to the British people.

The hon. gentleman, after speaking an hour, resumed his seat amid the loudest demonstrations of applause, the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs lasting several minutes.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NOTTINGHAM.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is now holding its thirty-sixth annual meeting at Nottingham. The proceedings commenced on Wednesday afternoon with a meeting of the general committee. The principal business was the receiving of reports from the Parliamentary and Kew committees—the former regretting that science is still neglected in the teachings of public schools, and the latter suggesting the propriety of confiding the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade to the management of some scientific body. The sectional committees having been duly appointed, at once adjourned to their several committee-rooms, and proceeded to frame the lists of the following day's business. At eight o'clock the general body of members and associates assembled to receive the farewell observations of Professor Phillips, and to witness the installation of the President elect, Mr. Grove, Q.C.

Mr. Grove then proceeded to deliver the inaugural address. He commenced by speaking of the surprise which our rude ancestors would feel if they could rise and see our country in its present state. The immense progress which had been made between their time and ours had all been effected step by step, and it would be difficult to trace its causes. He looked upon the growth of associations such as that with which they were connected as being one great cause of the rapid advance in science. In its annual visits to different localities the association not only imparted fresh local knowledge to the visitors, but left behind stimulating memories which roused into permanent activity dormant or timid minds. He dwelt on the importance of making science a part of regular educational training; thus early initiating the young mind with its facts and principles. He should not desire to see the study of languages, of history, of all those refined associations which the past had transmitted to us, ever neglected. There was, however, room for the

two things. It was sad to think of the number of so-called educated men who, travelling by railway, voyaging by steamboat, consulting the almanac for the time of sunrise or full moon, had not the most elementary knowledge of a steam-engine, a barometer, or a quadrant, while they were in a state of crass ignorance as to the cause of the trade winds or the form of a comet's path. Might he hope that the slight infiltration of scientific studies now happily begun would extend till it occupied its fair space in the education of the young, and that those who might be able learnedly to discourse on the digamma would not be ashamed of knowing the principles of an air-pump or a telescope, and would not, as Bacon had complained in the case of his contemporaries, despise such knowledge as something mean and mechanical? Passing from these preliminary observations to the subject matter of his discourse, he observed that one word would give the key to it; that word was continuity. The more they investigated, the more they found that in existing phenomena graduation from the like to the seemingly unlike prevailed, and that in the changes which took place in time, gradual progress was, and apparently must be, the course of nature. He would endeavour to apply that view to the recent progress of some of the more prominent branches of science. He then proceeded, at great length, to elaborate his idea in reference to the several departments of scientific investigation—astronomy, optics, magnetism and electricity, physiology, geology, &c. In the course of these observations he took for granted several of the prominent fallacies which characterise the pseudo-scientific hypotheses of those who ignore the revealed history of creation. Thus, under geology, he spoke of a period of not less than 100,000 years as having elapsed since the last glacial time, and "of the modern view, inaugurated by Lyell, being to a great extent adopted." In remarks on the origin of species, following the hypothesis of "the illustrious Darwin," he said:—The love of the marvellous was so much more attractive than the patient investigation of truth, that we found it to have prevailed almost universally in the early stages of science. In geology a deluge or a volcano was supplied. In palæontology a new race was created whenever theory required it; how such new races began the theorists did not stop to inquire. A curious speculator might say to a palæontologist of even recent date, paraphrasing the words of Lucretius, "You have abandoned the belief in one primæval creation at one point of time, you cannot assert that an elephant existed when the first saurians roamed over earth and water. Without, then, in any way limiting Almighty power, if an elephant were created without progenitors, the first elephant must, in some way or other, have physically arrived on this earth. Whence did he come? Did he fall from the sky (*i.e.*, from the interplanetary space)? Did he rise moulded out of a mass of amorphous earth or rock? Did he appear out of the cleft of a tree? If he had no antecedent progenitors, some such beginning must be assigned to him." He knew of no scientific writer who had, since the discoveries of geology had become familiar, ventured to present in intelligible terms any definite notion of how such an event could have occurred; those who did not adopt some view of continuity were content to say God willed it; but would it not be more reverent and more philosophical to inquire by observation and experiment, and to reason from induction and analogy, as to the probabilities of such frequent miraculous interventions? Mr. Grove expressed his disbelief in the notion of spontaneous generation, but urged various arguments in support of the gradual-development theory. Speaking more particularly in regard to man, he held that recent discoveries in palæontology showed that he existed on this planet at an epoch far anterior to that commonly assigned to him. The instruments connected with human remains, and indisputably the work of human hands, proved that to these remote periods the term civilisation could hardly be applied. A little step-by-step reasoning would convince the unprejudiced that what we called civilisation must have been a gradual process. If even now, habits, and prejudice resulting therefrom, vested interests, &c., retarded for some time the general application of a new invention, what must have been the degree of retardation among the comparatively uneducated beings which then existed? He had, of course, been able to indicate only a few of the broad arguments on this most interesting subject; for detailed results the works of Darwin, Hooker, Huxley, Carpenter, Lyell, and others must be examined. The learned gentleman drew to a close with an anticipative view of the results which might be attained from patient investigation:—Might they not fairly hope that similar methods of research to those which had taught them so much might give our race further information until problems relating not only to remote worlds, but possibly to organic and sentient beings which may inhabit them—problems which it might now seem wildly visionary to enunciate—might be solved by progressive improvements in the mode of applying observation and experiment, induction and deduction?

It is stated that the address was warmly applauded. At the close a vote of thanks was moved by Lord Belper, and seconded by the Mayor.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

On Friday evening the theatre was again filled from pit to gallery with an audience in full dress, assembled with the object of hearing the promised lecture of Professor Huggins, "On the Results of Spectrum Analysis as applied to the Heavenly Bodies." The lecture occupied fully two hours in the delivery, being followed throughout with the closest attention. The new knowledge which has been gained from observations with the prism was thus summed up by the Professor himself:—1. All the brighter stars, at least, have a structure analogous to that of the sun. 2. The stars contain material elements common to the sun and earth. 3. The colours of the stars have their origin in the chemical constitution of the atmospheres which surround them. 4. The changes in brightness of some of the variable stars are attended with changes in the lines of absorption of their spectra. 5. The phenomena of the star in Corona appear to show that in this object at least great physical changes are in operation. 6. There exist in the heavens true nebulæ; these objects consist of luminous gas. 7. The material of comets is very similar to the matter of the gaseous nebulæ, and may be identified with it. 8. The bright points of the star-clusters may not be in all cases stars of the same order as the separate bright stars. Professor Huggins said it might be asked what cosmical theory of the origin and relations of the heavenly bodies did these new facts suggest? It would be easy, he confessed, to speculate, but it would not be philosophical to dogmatise, on a subject of which we know so very little. Our views of the universe are undergoing important changes; let us wait for more facts, with minds unfettered by any dogmatic theory, and therefore free to receive the obvious teaching, whatever it may be, of new observations. Star differs from star in glory; each nebula and each cluster has its own special features; doubtless in wisdom and for high and important purposes the Creator has made them all.

There have been interesting papers read by Sir Samuel Baker on his recent discovery of the Albert Nyanza, by Mr. Palgrave on the condition of Arabia, and by other members of the Association on questions of physiology and mechanics. But we have not space this week to characterise them.

At the meeting of the Association on Monday it was decided that the meeting next year shall be at Dundee, in September, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

Great Yarmouth.—On the reassembling of the Commission on Friday, Mr. Goodson, M.P., was examined. He said that he stood at the last election in the Conservative interest with Sir E. Lacon, who told him the expense would be about 500*l.* or 600*l.* There was no supposition as to any other expense. He had hoped that the constituency of Yarmouth would not require anything else. (Laughter.) But he had known more about Yarmouth during the last three or four days than he had ever known before. (Laughter.) He heard at the election that bribery was going on on the Liberal side, but did not know that it was going on on the Conservative side. (Laughter.) No voter in his canvass spoke to him about money. They had a splendid canvass; but he could hardly expect that, however popular they might be, every voter would promise them. They could not expect the whole constituency to vote for them unless they were angels. (Laughter.) Until he saw reports in the papers to the contrary, he thought that every shilling spent to secure his election was spent in legitimate expenses. Mr. P. Vanderbyl, member for Bridgewater, said he was a candidate at the Great Yarmouth election with Mr. Brogden. If he succeeded, he was to share the expenses with Mr. Brogden; if unsuccessful, he was only to pay for printing, &c. He could not say that before he left Yarmouth he knew that bribery had been committed on his behalf. From their worldly knowledge people knew such things were done (laughter)—they supposed so. (Laughter.) He paid for expenses under 200*l.* Mr. Brogden, also a candidate for the borough, was examined. On Saturday his examination was resumed. He said that he did not believe more than 6,500*l.* was spent on his behalf. He willingly shut his eyes to the way the money was spent in his behalf, but he believed that the Conservatives began bribing two days before Jones was authorised to commence. Another witness described the method of bribery. He made out tickets, upon which a number and one of three letters, A, B, or C, was written. A stood for 10*l.*, B for 15*l.*, and C for 20*l.* These tickets were given to voters, and cashed by Jones. This witness had been a Conservative, but changed his politics because the party refused to pay him for going away when a petition was on in 1860. He believed there were about 600 "doubtful" voters in Yarmouth. On Saturday, Mr. Marshman gave evidence before the Commissioners. He said:—

There were more than 300 voters who were considered "doubtful." I considered this was most unsatisfactory, but what decided me most to retire was a remark by one of the voters, who said, "I am ready to lay down my life for Jesus Christ, but I don't consider that it would be a sin to take money for my vote."

There were some overtures with the view of preventing a contest, and to save the morals of the town, but they failed. Mr. Marshman further said:—

It was not hinted to me, that, if the borough was to be won, it must be won by bribery, but it was a subject of general remark that the borough could not be carried without bribery. I was exceedingly anxious to get into Parliament, and I looked upon this place as the last chance. I believe that a pure election for Yarmouth would result in the return of the Liberal candidates. I put down the 300 who would not promise as venal; some I marked V.V., "very venal." Many of them were men in good position in life, who would take money from avarice and not from want. Most of them were poor men; but forty or fifty did not need a bribe. I cannot say that I found any particular trade more venal than another. There were no independent gentlemen among them; all were earning their bread in shipbuilding or other avocation.

On Monday Mr. J. Edwards said that he and a subordinate managed the bribery business for Mr. Brogden. Each voter was sent in to him singly and bargained with. The rate was from 5*l.* to 20*l.* He understood that they were to go to the extent of about 3,000*l.* He marked the canvass-book, so that he might not only know who he bribed, but how much he paid to them. He believed that there were about 300 venal voters, and that his side could not win without bribery. He gave a long list of those whom he bribed. The inquiry was again adjourned.

Reigate.—The Reigate Royal Commission opened its inquiry on Wednesday. The first witness was the mayor, who stated that "a most frightful state of debauchery had existed at the elections since 1858. The cause of it, he had every reason to believe, was that Mr. Roupell, out of a personal feeling of hostility to Mr. Wilkinson, sent Mr. Doulton down to contest the borough. Throughout the whole of his experience he never saw such scenes of drunkenness and debauchery as during the time Mr. Doulton was a candidate, and after Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Walters had retired. It was the universal opinion of every respectable person in the borough that the lower class of the constituency was being utterly debauched. But he was firmly of opinion that had it not been for the unhappy state of things produced by Messrs. Roupell and Doulton, the borough would not have obtained the character it had done." On Friday several witnesses were examined. Ephraim Rose, carpenter and joiner, deposed to being on Mr. Monson's committee at the last election, and paying money to several electors. For himself, however, he voted on principle, and gave a conscientious vote. (Laughter.) It was part of his work attending the committee-room and taking brandy-and-water. (Laughter.) He attended three or four public meetings and canvassed three or four persons. That was the extent of the work he did. (Laughter.) Another witness deposed that during the election there was a 5*l.* epidemic among the electors. William Turner said he saw 50s. put down on a table by an agent for Mr. Gower, which he (Turner) took up. After doing so the agent said to him, "You'll poll early." Witness said, "Oh!" and put the money in his pocket. A Commissioner: "And I suppose it is there now." Witness: "I only wish it was." (Laughter.) Richard Bachelor said he was a canvasser for Mr. Gower, and was to be paid 3*l.* for his labour. His occupation in the day was delivering circulars, and at night taking care that the other side did not capture their voters. (Laughter.) He was disappointed at not getting the 3*l.*, and they should not have him again at that racket. (Laughter.) He heard an agent named Apted ask a man named Fuller for his vote. Fuller said, "What will you give me?" Apted held up his hand and spread out his fingers, and everybody understood that meant a "fiver." (Laughter.) Telden Barham, an engine-driver, said that Mr. Goss, an agent, offered him 10*l.* for a fine row of peas which he had. He gave a good guess that his vote was meant to go with the peas, and told him he thought the row of peas was worth more than 10*l.* (Roars of laughter.) He said he thought it was a good price, they must have been a good sort. Witness replied that he cultivated them himself, and they were very high. (Continued laughter.) Mr. Goss said if he could secure him ten votes he should have 100*l.* On Saturday several voters deposed to having been both treated and bribed. The prices paid were not high. One witness thought that instead of being too plentiful, money was too tight, and always had been since he had had anything to do with elections. He thought so because he could never get enough. He looked upon Mr. Doulton's as being the best election. Monday's evidence was similar to that already given. Mr. William Church, who "keeps a little grocer's shop," gave evidence to the effect that he was "a man of great influence," and was engaged at 5s. a-day. This influential gentleman delivered an address in the chapel, and "spoke against bribery and corruption and such things." "I said I hoped they would stand together, and send in Mr. Gower honourable, like gentlemen."

Totnes.—The Commissioners met on Friday, Mr. Bere in the chair. Mr. George Presswell, town clerk of Totnes, and a solicitor, was examined, and his examination lasted the whole day. He gave a history of the elections for the borough since the year 1826. Many freeman were created before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, but that Act had now stopped their creation, and at present there were only five freemen in the borough. There did not appear to have been bribery up to the year 1839, when Mr. Blount, a Liberal candidate, spent from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* At the election of 1855, witness did not know how many voters were disposed to accept bribes in Totnes; he supposed the number would be what is called an "unknown quantity." The next election was in 1857, when, although he did not hear that bribery had been pursued, he had no reason to suppose that the borough had become suddenly pure. He heard that a great deal of money was spent on the election which took place on the 30th of April, 1859. On Saturday the Commissioners examined several witnesses, but more for the purpose of seeing how bribery had prevailed at elections in times long past than at the most recent one. On Monday the evidence was not important.

Lancaster.—The case for this borough was opened on Monday by Mr. Barstow, the Chief Commissioner, who said that was the third petition within the space

of something less than twenty years, and in every case the member petitioned against had been unseated on the ground of bribery. Mr. Swainson, the town clerk, said the gross number of voters on the register last year when the election took place was 1,418, of whom 439 were householders, and 980 freemen. The number of freemen was greatly reduced by the Reform Bill, which cut off those who were non-resident. Prior to that date voters came down from London and all parts of the kingdom with their wives and children. Mr. Hill: At the expense of the candidates? Witness: Certainly. Mr. William Tilly, solicitor, who acted as agent under Mr. Maxted for Mr. Schneider and Mr. Fenwick, was the next witness, and was under examination when the report left.

MR. KINGSLEY'S NEW CREED.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Mr. Eyre is so noble, brave, and chivalric a man, so undaunted a servant of the Crown, so illustrious as an explorer in Australia and a saviour of society in the West Indies, that Peers, actually Peers—my soul sinks with awe as I repeat *Peers*—members of the "sacred" order, which represents chivalry, which adopts into its ranks all genius, all talent, all virtue, and all beauty, condescend, not indeed to give him a dinner—that would be too much—but to dine in the same room with him. Only imagine Charles Kingsley, apostle of muscular Christianity, author of "Yeast," of "Alton Locke," of the only song ever likely to be used as a agricultural Marseillaise, saying a speech which will condense into that at a public dinner, with reporters present! So odd is the explosion of flunkeyism, so utterly out of accord with the whole character of the man, yet so evidently genuine, that it is almost impossible to discuss it seriously, or animadvert on it with the scorn it so thoroughly deserves. Such a speech is one of those surprises which provoke only a faintly amused laughter; it is like a bad pun, mirthful only because of an absurd incongruity. That Mr. Kingsley should admire and defend Mr. Eyre we can understand, can, we think, explain as a natural development of his mind, but that he should go down on his knees to the Peerage, declare the Red Book "sacred"—he, the Christian socialist—an institution "second in sacredness to that most sacred of institutions, monarchy," and consequently more sacred than the Church,—was there ever a funnier little window opened in a man's mind? The speaker is, be it remembered, no sycophant of all above him, no granter of propositions. He has risked his professional advancement to defend a view of Providence too clement for the majority of his brethren, has denounced squires for whom the Peers are chief in language of ringing eloquence, has pleaded the cause of Chartists, and poachers, and buccaneers, and other non-respectable classes, and all this while he was in the depths of his heart worshipping the Peers, making the attainment of the Peerage the highest reward of the "English spirit" which has made us "fathers of the United States and conquerors of India." He who has written so lovingly of the heroes of the world has had for his own any Being entitled to wear a coronet! He is an historian, yet he tells the Peers that they adopt into their ranks *all* genius, as if the peerage had ever been given to a great poet or scientific discoverer, to a Shakspeare or Newton; *all* talent, as if any talent useful to man rather than governments were ever officially recognised; *all* virtue, as if in our whole history a man had ever received a coronet for virtue of any kind; and *all* beauty, as if it were an act of self-denial on the part of the richest class to pick out the prettiest women they can find, as they pick out the finest pictures and the choicest wines. How can we wonder, when we hear such things from such a man, that the British *bourgeois*, who did not conceive Tom Thurnall, and to whom Tregarva would be merely a gamekeeper with a tendency to prolixity, should think a vote well rewarded by a peer's nod, should deem the verdict of society more important than that of either his countrymen, his conscience, or his God? When poets put on plush, why should meaner souls despise rags? When muscular Christians speak with 'bated breath and whispering humbleness in the awful presence of the British peer, why should not feeble indifferentists lick the dust from peerage boots? The truth is, we suppose, that by some strange twist in his mind, some accidental association, some quaint exercise of his idealism, Mr. Kingsley has really come to regard chivalry and the peerage as synonymous, to believe that big squires with labels on them are all full of pluck, and gallantry, and fair play, and so to reverence them, till he feels as men in the Crusades felt towards those who had suffered to deliver the Holy Land. We have nothing to say, except that it is an odd manifestation of the poetic spirit, and one very liable to be misunderstood by the public. A woman idealising a curate into an apostle is sometimes a touching as well as a melancholy spectacle, but a poet idealising a peer into a "sacred being——!"

Mr. Kingsley's admiration of Mr. Eyre is more intelligible. He has worshipped force, strength, will, all his life, without much reference to the subjects on which those qualities are exercised, and Mr. Eyre is the embodiment of those qualities. His will snaps on a plan like a steel spring, and Mr. Kingsley admires will above all things—would, we suspect, defend Simeon Stylites because, having decided to stand on a tall stone, he continued doing it for forty years. A Hindoo devotee measuring the road to Benares with his own body might find in him an eloquent defender. He looks to the quality, and the fact that it was used where it was not required, to the utter misery of thousands of innocent persons, does not strike him at all. Mr. Eyre put down a rebellion strongly, and the man who puts down rebellion strongly is to Mr. Kingsley an admirable man. Did not Lord-Deputy Grey murder all his Spanish prisoners in Ireland? and does not Mr. Kingsley, in "Westward Ho!" most eloquently extenuate the deed? And, indeed, to Mr. Eyre, the civil soldier of order, absolutely determined that half-civilised persons with cane hooks in their hands shall not upset the laws, we have no serious objection to make, and never have made any. Whatever our moral claim to rule blacks, simply because they are blacks and we whites, they uncivilised and we civilised, may be originally worth, Mr. Eyre's clear duty was to suppress armed or violent resistance to the law. It is not to Mr. Eyre as Governor that we object, but to Mr. Eyre as Judge Jeffreys holding a bloody Assize, hanging a man already in safe custody as a means of inspiring terror, allowing young officers and old planters, white sailors and black soldiers, to slay and burn and flog at their own discretion. . . . Mr. Eyre's case is in fact so bad that a man of genius could only defend him by appealing to human credulity as a sacred power. Credulity and the peerage,—those are the present objects of worship to the Rev. Charles Kingsley, of all the men in the world!

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.—1866.

PASS EXAMINATION.

ENTIRE.

First Division.

Anderson, Tempest—University College.
Cluff, James Stanton, B.A. Dublin—University College.
Loy, Thomas Richardson—University College.
May, Bennett—Sydenham College, Birmingham.
Ridge, John James—St. Thomas's Hospital.
Taylor, Frederick—Guy's Hospital.
Wagstaffe, W. W., B.A.—St. Thomas's Hospital.

Second Division.

Addenbrooke, E. H.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Batt, C. Dorrington—St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Blackley, J. Galley—Royal Manchester School of Medicine.
Crowfoot, E. Bowles—St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Fiddian, Alexander Paull—King's College.
Marshall, H. Flamank—Sydenham College, Birmingham.
Nettleship, Edward—King's College.
Sanders, Richard Careless—London Hospital.
Willoughby, Edward Francis—University College.
Wyman, J. S.—Sydenham College and St. Bartholomew's.

EXCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

Second Division.

Heathcote, Rowland—Royal Manchester School of Medicine.
Hurlstone, Adam Payton—University College.
Lees, Joseph—St. Thomas's Hospital.
Seacombe, Edward Hepburne—King's College.
Yeo, Isaac Burney—King's College.

PHYSIOLOGY ONLY.

First Division.

Berridge, E. W.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Bird, J. D.—Royal Manchester School of Medicine.
Raine, George Rolph—Guy's Hospital.

Second Division.

Bell, Cyril W. B., B.Sc.—Hull Medical School.
Dove, John Reuben Bathurst—London Hospital.
Eager, Reginald—Guy's Hospital.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

ANATOMY.

First Class.

Cluff, James Stanton, B.A. Dublin (Exhibition and Gold Medal)—University College.
Taylor, Frederick (Gold Medal)—Guy's Hospital.

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

First Class.

Cluff, James Stanton, B.A. Dublin (Exhibition and Gold Medal)—University College.

Second Class.

Ridge, John James—St. Thomas's Hospital.

Third Class.

Anderson, Tempest—University College.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

First Class.

Cluff, James Stanton, B.A. Dublin (Exhibition and Gold Medal)—University College.
Taylor, Frederick (Gold Medal)—Guy's Hospital.

Second Class.

Anderson, Tempest—University College.

Third Class.

Ridge, John James—St. Thomas's Hospital.
Wagstaffe, William W., B.A.—St. Thomas's Hospital.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The American correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Philadelphia, says that the present is a time of extraordinary political excitement. The problem of reconstruction has now to be solved, and will be settled at the elections of this fall, which determine the political complexion of the Fortieth Congress, and so determine whether the lately rebellious States are to have further conditions laid upon them before resuming their practical relations with the Union, which is the plan of Congress, or are to re-enter the Union immediately, according to Mr. Johnson's scheme of restoration, which is to let them in on the one condition, already fulfilled, that slavery be declared abolished, at the same time telling them that, theoretically, the United States have no right to impose conditions, and therefore no more conditions shall be imposed.

Of course the South is a unit in favour of the President's policy. As one of the Southern delegates to this Philadelphia convention remarked yesterday to a friend, "Johnson is not a gentleman, sir; but he is a very useful man to us." In the north the people are divided, and just how they are divided is not so absolutely certain that any man cares to predict the results of the elections. The Johnson men with the Democrats talk boldly, though the Congressional party is sanguine. In the Border States to this general question is added the special question of what to do with that portion of their inhabitants who having been out of the State fighting against the Union, in many cases fighting with the barbarity only known to neighbourhood wars against the loyalists of their own State, are now home again, and demanding all the rights of citizens. Missouri, Maryland, and Tennessee strenuously deny them what they ask; but they still work hard. In Missouri they try to break down the Registry Law, and failing in that, ask the President for troops with which to fight the State militia, as the latter force guards the ballot boxes. Meantime bloody fights are frequent in that State. In Maryland the Registry Law is very strict, but the Governor is a Johnson man, and it is understood that the clerks, on whom devolves the execution of the law, will in all probability enlarge the meshes, so that Maryland will never again be carried by the Radical Unionists. In Tennessee Governor Brownlow is violently radical, or rather he violently hates rebels, and a majority of the Legislature are with him. He, it is commonly said, narrowly escaped deposition. There is a report, and whether it should be credited or not I cannot undertake to say, that had it not been that Tennessee was admitted by Congress just at the last moment of the session, and so put beyond the reach of the President, it was his intention to set aside Brownlow and the State government as it was framed under his own eye when he was Governor Johnson, and substitute military rule in his native State. In West Virginia a new constitution, recently adopted, excludes all former rebels from the polls. In Louisiana the ill-feeling between Union men and what are called Conservatives has just manifested itself in the worst of all the murderous riots for which New Orleans was always infamous. Of course, in the more Northern States there is no such hostility between the two great bodies of political opponents. But the Southern people, although not as yet formally in the contest, are known to be a most important section of the party that opposes Congress, and Northern Unionists, adding to the harsh memories of the war the feeling produced by such massacres as that in Memphis and that in New Orleans, are exasperated accordingly against them. And Mr. Johnson is intensely hated by very many members of the party to which to which he once belonged, and is distrusted by all of them. People are half ready, perhaps more than half ready, to think him capable of any act of usurpation and violence no matter how extreme. There has long been talk of a civil war to be brought on in 1866-7, by the President's setting up against Congress a Congress composed of Democrats and Southern members now excluded. Others, as for instance Montgomery Blair and Mr. Seward, defer the new rebellion till 1868, when if Southern electoral votes for President are not counted, the Democrats in the South are to join against Congress.

Congress, on the other hand, has submitted its plan of reconstruction to the people, and the States are beginning to ratify the constitutional amendment, which is the essential part of it. The members having admitted Tennessee by way of reply to the charge that they intended to keep out the States for the sake of keeping them out, and did not care whether or not they complied with conditions, and made a bid for the Irish vote and the soldiers' vote, by passing the bill repealing the neutrality laws through one House, and the Bounties Equalisation Bill through both Houses, are now at home hard at work meeting their constituents with speeches, and making everything ready for the battle at the polls. The newspapers teem with speeches and accounts of mass meetings, and notifications of the meetings of committees and conventions.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 29, 1866.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

A treaty of alliance was signed yesterday between Prussia and Oldenburg.

Nothing positive is yet known respecting the date when the German Parliament will assemble, but it is firmly believed here that this city has been fixed upon as the seat of its deliberations.

Public business in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies will be despatched as quickly as possible, so as to allow of the Chambers being closed by the 8th prox.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

FLORENCE, Aug. 28.

Public opinion is favourable to the renewal of friendly relations with Austria, and satisfaction is expressed at the mutual courtesy displayed in the direct dealings between the Italian and Austrian military authorities in Venetia.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The market to-day was fairly supplied with new English wheat, in, generally speaking, good condition. The trade was quiet, and all qualities changed hands slowly, at Monday's decline in the quotations. There was a good supply of foreign wheat on the stands. The transactions were chiefly in retail, whilst the prices realised were about equal to those current at the close of Monday's market. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at about late rates. Barley, although in but moderate supply, commanded but little attention; nevertheless, no change took place in the currencies. In malt, very little business was passing, at about stationary prices. Large supplies of oats were on sale. Fine parcels were disposed of at full quotations; otherwise, the trade was dull, on rather easier terms.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. P."—No persons except Friends are allowed to make an affirmation instead of an oath.

*** We are requested to state that the Rev. J. E. Yeadon's pamphlet lately noticed in our columns is published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

SUMMARY.

ON Thursday last the Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Austria was signed at Prague. It is believed to be merely an expansion of the preliminaries signed at Nikolsburg; but it contains a formal stipulation that Venetia shall be handed over to Italy on no other condition than the assumption by that Power of such a portion of the Austrian debt as belongs to that province. The Prussian armies, pursued by cholera, have almost evacuated Bohemia, and the war is definitely at an end. What may have been the pecuniary cost of this short, but decisive campaign will probably never be known. Austria is ready to sink under this new financial burden piled upon her enormous debt before the war. Prussia, with her customary greediness or providence, has exacted from her late foes pecuniary indemnities to the extent of a hundred millions of florins, which will go far to meet her expenses. But she has lost in killed and wounded 21,400, while Austria is supposed to have had as many as 80,000 men placed *hors de combat*.

Both Austria and Italy—now making conciliatory approaches to each other—are beginning to recognise their new positions. The King has already begun the work of disbanding his costly armies; the Kaiser, less quick to recognise such obligations, is engaged in perfecting a new system of government to suit the altered circumstances of the Empire. There seems to be no doubt that a responsible Hungarian Ministry will shortly be appointed, and that the Federal plan of administration will be introduced into the other Austrian provinces. The Kaiser not only washes his hands of Germany, but declines further to meddle with Papal affairs—meditating probably an attack on ecclesiastical property—and seems to be bent upon a strictly domestic policy. A treaty of commerce is likely to be the outward symbol of the healing of the breach between the two great States on either side of the Adriatic—a tie which is well adapted to smooth down international animosities.

The King of Prussia already rules over 4,500,000 more subjects than was the case a few months ago, and Saxons, Wurtemburgers, Hessians, and Bavarians are clamouring, spite of their Sovereigns' frowns, to be included in the new Bund, instead of being left to form a rickety second Confederation. But Count Bismark is in no haste to double his responsibilities. Once again he has overcome Royal prejudices. The scheme of governing the annexed territory by Royal prerogative, as in the case of Lauenburg, was so strongly denounced in the Parliament that the Count yielded the point; and after the lapse of a year, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau will be completely incorporated in the Prussian monarchy and entitled to all its privileges. Provoked at this and other proofs of statesmanlike policy, the Prussian aristocracy now abuse the Prime Minister whom they cannot for their sectional objects control.

The close of the war in central Europe is succeeded by another Eastern question. Ground down by Turkish oppression and stupid obstructiveness, the Greeks of Candia, an island of some 200,000 population, have risen *en masse* against the Sultan, who has not a sufficient force there to quell the insurrection. Why should not the Hellenic people, as well as Germans and Italians, dream of unity and independence? At all events, the Candian revolt has caused great excitement in Greece, where money is being raised to help the insurgents, and whence volunteers are likely to flock to them across the sea. We heartily wish them success, even though the integrity of that hoary imposture, the Ottoman Empire, should be endangered.

The cholera in the East-end of London is gradually dying out. There were 265 cases last week, being a decline of nearly one half as compared with the preceding seven days, and the rate of mortality in the metropolis is only 173 beyond the average—a remarkable proof of the salutary influence of the vigorous sanitary measures which have been adopted. Careful inquiry has brought out the fact that the epidemic has been for the most part confined to those districts of London which are supplied with water from the Old Ford reservoirs of the East London Water Company, and that Lambeth, where the disease created so much havoc on the last occasion, has almost escaped this year, because of the improved water supply. We have thus almost indubitable proof that impure water is the main agent in propagating infection.

The inaugural address of Mr. Grove in opening the proceedings of the British Association at Nottingham well sustains the reputation of that learned body. It was an interesting examination, in the light of recent discoveries, of a theory which the President has made his own—the "continuity" of nature. Mr. Grove contends—and his views are receiving frequent confirmation — that all natural forces, such as light, heat, and electricity, are but modifications of the same power under different aspects and diverse developments, and that geology is only the history of continuous slow changes varied by cataclysms. The illustrations of his theory drawn from recent astronomical discoveries and the revelations of the spectrum analysis, were exceedingly novel and striking. The meetings of the Association, which close to-day, promise to add materially to the store of scientific knowledge, and to throw further light on many of the problems that still baffle the human intellect and stimulate scientific enterprise.

So far as can at present be ascertained, the National Union Convention at Philadelphia separated without any serious differences, and the result of their deliberation was the adoption of the "platform" that the Southern States were entitled to return to the Union as they were before the late war. There was a wonderful agreement for theatrical purposes. "The Massachusetts and South Carolina delegates," we are told, "entered the Convention arm-in-arm, amid cheers for President Johnson and the thirty-six loyal States," and the President telegraphed that the people must be trusted. It is too early to learn what effect the formation of this new party, composed of Northern Democrats and Southern malcontents, has produced in the Free States. But the country is in a state of great electoral excitement at the coming autumn elections, which will finally decide upon the reconstruction policy to be adopted. The situation is very clearly defined by the *Spectator* in the following passage:—"The freeholders of the North, seventeen millions of them, the one solid power within the Union, fought out the terrible struggle of four years, at first incidentally and then consciously, in order that propagandist abolition should have free course within the United States, and rather than surrender that object they will fight it out again. From the day when they clearly perceive that the President intends that this result of the war shall be thrown away, that the South shall build up its own civilisation on a basis hostile to the civilisation of the North, they will at once become an organised mass, before whose steady advance the President and his allies will be as powerless as a dyke before a storm."

THE BIRMINGHAM REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

OF the Bourbons, we believe, it was said that they "forget nothing and learn nothing." Much the same thing may be said of the Tories. It is not so much a personal peculiarity as a necessity of position which the sarcasm hits. Some one somewhere—the reader will, perhaps, excuse the vagueness of the reference—reflects upon the devil for so repeatedly falling back upon persecution, in spite of the overwhelming proof he has had that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." We have no ambition to become the advocate of the spirit of darkness, nor of the Tories, nor of the Bourbons, nor of any one whomsoever by whom the mistake is committed of using weapons which are not only inefficient against the foe, but mischievous to all who trust them—but we cannot forbear the observation that the weapon used is determined in each case not by the free choice of the combatant, but by the necessities of the conflict. The devil would not resort to persecution if he could find some better way of compassing his ends, nor would the Tories have placed themselves in antagonism to the people if they could have gained their object by yielding to them. Might has only its own method of staying the progress of right, as a lobster can only defend itself with the claws with which Nature has provided it. Toryism means the rule of the select few over the many, for the special advantage of the former to the fullest extent which the latter will allow; and hence Toryism can never concede what it is able, or thinks itself able, to retain. It may have foreseen, it probably did foresee, that its rejection of a moderate Reform Bill would ultimately lead to its compulsory acquiescence in a larger one some time hence—but it can only fight with the means at its command, and it did what was in its power to do—it divided and defeated its immediate foes, took office, and waits to be beaten. What else could it do, and yet remain Toryism? It has used the arms, and acted on the impulses, of its own nature. If it had been wiser it would have ceased to be Toryism, as a lobster would cease to be a lobster if, instead of using its claws, it trusted to its brains.

The usual, the historical, the inevitable series of movements and events has passed its initiatory stage. The train is on the line. This man or that may be of service, or the reverse—but the conclusion is foregone, and no one can alter it. The irresistible tendency of things is to a more democratic regulation of public affairs—or, in other words, to the management of the business which concerns their well-being as a people, more and more by the people themselves, less and less by those who assume to be guided by superior wisdom and unselfishness. The truth is, the pretensions of the governing caste have got threadbare, and the caste excluded from all share of government see the shining patches and the white seams in the vesture of their masters. Things are not just what is represented. The men who buy an election at Great Yarmouth, are not, as they profess, sensitively anxious to keep the constituencies intelligent, patriotic, and pure. The constituencies that can be bribed as Yarmouth has been, are no trustworthy interpreters of national feeling. The Parliament that can deal with the question of representation as the late and present Parliament have done, has no claim to be approached as an exclusively deliberative body. Arguments drawn upon reason are dishonoured at the counter. Arguments, therefore, must be drawn upon some more available fund. The stream always runs in this way, multiform as its windings and doublings may be. The people have to say at last, "we will," and when they have said it unmistakeably, every ingenious sophism raised in opposition to the issue, vanishes before it.

The Birmingham demonstration, following close upon those of the metropolis, and sure to be succeeded by others in other districts, shows that the nation is more than half-tide towards high-water mark. "We are not here to-night," said Mr. Bright, "to discuss the question of Reform, because that is a question which we have already settled." That is a true statement of the position of the case. It has passed beyond the stage of discussion. It is no longer a contest of reason, but a conflict of will. The Tories have made it such—made it such because, short of yielding it, they could do nothing else. We have therefore less to do in the way of criticising speeches, and more to do in the way of estimating political forces. The characteristic worth of public meetings is set aside for the more suitable worth of a popular demonstration. Government by numbers has been vociferously decried—but numbers, after all, will decide what, and of what sort, the Government is to be. Not numbers exclusively—but numbers allied with intelligence, self-restraint, and unity of purpose. The difficulty hitherto has been to get the people to take the field. Toryism has removed that difficulty, by flinging down a challenge which not to have picked up would have argued baseness. We shall see within a little what will become of it. Fire once kindled spreads apace. The great constituency of five millions, when it is seriously moved, will wonderfully change the customary course of the legal constituencies. The greater weight will sway the lesser ones. We should have preferred that it had not come to this—but it has come to it. The stronger reason has pleaded in vain—corruption, intimidation, intrigue, class-selfishness, drowned its voice. The stronger will has at length been roused to assert its determination—and it needs not the ken of a prophet to foretell what the issue will be.

The Birmingham Reformers put in a claim for manhood suffrage and the ballot. They are right. The broadest basis for a popular movement is the soundest. The aim cannot be too high unless it carry the arrow out of its direct course. Manhood suffrage will not come yet, simply because a majority of the nation would not prefer it. But everyone who desires to extend the suffrage, who wants a vote for himself, who deems it right to give it to others, must move on the direct line which terminates in manhood suffrage. It is the strongest position to take—theoretically at any rate, it places might nearest to right. In the light of it, it is true, the Russell-Gladstone Reform Bill was an extremely moderate, almost a puny, measure

Well, it was great in comparison with the then possibilities of the case, but it will never more be regarded as such. A man may be tall beside a child, but what is thought of his height when he stands beside a mountain? The Liberal party had better make up its mind to a great and comprehensive measure. It will be all the more thoroughly qualified to ride and to direct the rising gale. Nothing less than the ancient constitutional franchise will win success, if the example of Birmingham proves contagious. It serves as a landmark up to which the bulk of the people will insist on going, beyond which the immense majority of them will not care to go—but to be safe it must be associated with the Ballot. Secret voting may not of itself utterly extinguish bribery or intimidation—but large constituencies and protected votes will go far to make both so uncertain in their operation as to destroy the chief strength of the motives with which they are resorted to. The working men will not bring into the field their immense reserve of force for any less purpose. We must have as much as that, or nothing. But, in truth, there is no probability that the alternative will be left to our decision. We shall have as much as that whether we choose it or not. What now depends upon the decision of the Liberal party is simply whether we shall have that or more—for when the millions fairly move, as Birmingham seems to assure us that they will, they will move not in accordance with the measured steps of our prudence and fears, but with long strides responsive to their own views and hopes. To be Liberal enough in time will constitute the most conservative wisdom of the enfranchised classes. This is the moral of the Birmingham demonstration.

GERMANY, AND WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

THE treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria has been signed and ratified—while between Prussia and the minor German States which arrayed themselves against her, the terms of peace have been settled, even if in some instances the instrument of international agreement has not yet been perfected. It is plain that a great deal of rather critical work lias yet to be done, before the unity of Northern Germany will be reduced to settled and legal form. The German Parliament will probably do what Count Bismark is hardly strong enough, by the unaided force of his own will, to accomplish—and even that representative body will be compelled to leave much to the determining influence of time. The main obstacle to national development, however, has been removed, and, unless France or Russia intervene, of which there is no appearance of immediate probability, the lesser obstacles may be safely left to the abrading action of German intellect.

It is curious in this stage of the grandest of modern revolutions to note how utterly the King of Prussia fails to comprehend its spirit. The graceful address with which he opened his Parliament, the frankness with which he acknowledged the illegal course of his Government, and the humility he displayed in asking for them a Bill of Indemnity, induced us a few weeks ago to regard the old man as sound at heart. After all, however, we are not sure that, if it be true, it is of much worth to his subjects. His views are the oddest imaginable. He looks upon himself as the vicegerent of heaven, and the principles of his Government seem to take their origin, and find their ultimate object, in himself. He is the father of his people, and, as such, though for convenience' sake he works by rules, still, when his judgment prescribes, his authority is independent of rules. With a much superior moral nature to that of our own James the First, he is equally crack-brained on the subject of prerogative, and equally imbecile to choose or direct a national policy. If he were not in the hands of one much stronger than himself—if in the most important affairs he were his own master, as he is allowed to be in the least—if he were not manageable by a little skilful humouring—his preposterous conceits might easily spoil the best opportunities. Happily, although the reins are in his hands, the servant who sits behind him takes care that they shall not be under more than his nominal control—and therefore his monarchical *gaucheries* do very little harm to any but himself. His strong conscience, his good nature, and his advanced age, ensure for him a show of humble deference—but there is no reason to fear that King William will leave his mark upon the German mind, or make his personal bias of much influence in the direction of German affairs.

The Prussian Parliament hardly know what to make of their King "by Divine right," and find it difficult to assign him his place in the constitution. They wisely accepted his concession on his return from the war. They readily granted his Government the indemnity he had requested. They buried past misunderstandings in oblivion. They effected by a compromise a reconciliation with his Ministers, and they went up to the Throne with an Address that loyally and generously echoes the sentiments of his inaugural speech. King William received them alone, or rather he was attended not by the members of his Cabinet but by those of his family. In an extempore and somewhat incoherent speech, he thanked them for the tone of their address, and for their compliance with his wishes—and said, if the occasion should arise, he should do over again just as he had done; but then he added, with inimitable simplicity, the occasion is never likely to arise. We would give something to be able to read the exact state of mind in which the Lower House left the Royal presence after that interchange of sentiment. One thing, we suspect, none of them could have been conscious of—namely, that the King of Prussia was *en rapport* with the newly-awakened spirit of the German people.

The Royal rigmarole would be ominous if it could be regarded as foreshadowing the kind of relation that is hereafter to obtain between the Sovereign and the people of North Germany. Really, however, it is but the babble of an eccentric old gentleman who happens to wear a crown. It will most likely prove as harmless, as to outside spectators it looks portentous. The monarch will be permitted to please himself with his "Divine right," and his Hohenzollern conceits, as a child is allowed to gird on his wooden sword, and to fancy that it would do immense execution if he should use it. It is scarcely worth while, perhaps, to undeceive the good-natured Sovereign. When the German Parliament meets, the people will be disposed to look to its utterances as having in them a weightier significance than the off-hand words of a King who has a special craze. Even before that eagerly-expected event, it is regarded as of more consequence to the future prospects of the nation, and as more truly indicative of the current of public feeling, that Count Bismark has withdrawn from the Junker party, and gone over to the moderate Liberals. It is a pledge of his intention that Germany shall be Germany, and not a plaything for bureaucrats and oligarchs. The man knows his own mind, and knows full well the purport of what he is doing. He wants a more powerful instrument than he has yet had to work out his ends—and he will probably find it, as he expects to find it, in a German Parliament. He has set himself to give an interpretation, not in words or professions, but by facts, of the thoughts and aspirations which, almost unconsciously to itself, have taken possession of the German mind—and he is going the way to succeed.

THE WORSHIP OF FORCE.

WE are not surprised, however much we have been scandalised, by the reception given to Mr. Eyre by a section of his countrymen. We cannot forget that it was only an accident that prevented his case being taken up as a party question by the Opposition during the late Session, and that the cause of the Confederate slaveowners of America was espoused by the great body of our educated classes. Nor is it possible to ignore the fact that our perpetual colonial wars and generally dictatorial attitude towards nations inferior to ourselves in strength and culture, have begotten a tendency to palliate the misdeeds of our representatives abroad, and to take no account of the rights of semi-barbarous peoples. The British nation, though professing to be more Christianised than its neighbours, is quite as ready to condone acts of atrocity committed in its name.

But the remarkable feature of this tendency in British society is that it is to be found most rife in its upper grades. Popular instincts are, for the most part, on the side of humanity. The masses are guided by general moral and political principles in their judgment of particular events, and, if they err, as they often do, it is through excess of generous feeling, undue zeal, or ignorance. But in the case of Mr. Eyre and his accomplices, it is the educated classes who have willfully ignored the facts. They have made no account of the grave circumstances that attended the Jamaica massacres—that martial law was maintained in operation three weeks after it was necessary, that, as the result, hundreds of innocent persons were slaughtered, and that Mr. Gordon has been proved to have been executed, after a mock trial, without the shadow of a reasonable pretext on the score of necessity. They have no more bowels of compassion for negro peasants than for the brute creation, and see in the great criminal who instigated the late *battue* in Jamaica, only the personification of British vigour which has put down a popular rising. It seems, from the manner in which the ex-Governor of Jamaica has been received, fêted, and eulogised by educated Englishmen, as though there were no deeds of atrocity committed by colonial authority, provided the victims are of an inferior race, which they would not justify. It is not merely our aristocracy and governing classes, who have a natural leaning to authority as against freedom, but our foremost literary celebrities—our Carlyles, Kingsleys, and Ruskins—who are found to be the champions of brute force without regard to the claims of justice and humanity.

The worship of might, as divorced from right, by our higher classes—the present tendency to slight the claims of high and noble principles which have laid the foundations of the British empire—is one of those signs of decadence which cannot be regarded without alarm. Far better the unreasoning impulse which, though warm and generous, may commit great mistakes, than this cold-blooded materialism, which quenches the higher instincts of our nature, and makes Christianity a practical lie. Thankfully we believe that the cowardly political creed of Carlyle and his brother writers is not that of a majority of the middle classes, and certainly receives no support from the mass of our industrial population. Such "muscular Christianity" as they preach is not only antagonistic to the very spirit of the Gospel, but has no claim to originality. It is the creed of the untutored savage—the very essence of despotism—the source of all the great crimes and wars of successive generations of mankind. That the doctrine should be elevated once more into a principle of Government by the most popular authors of the day is not flattering to the intellect of the nineteenth century.

Whether this godless theory of rule—this readiness to trample on inferior races because they are helpless—this eagerness to worship success, however purchased—be the result of enervating national prosperity, or of the continual expansion of the British Empire which has engendered a spirit alien to natural rights, or of a political *régime* which has debauched our moral sentiment, is matter for serious inquiry. When the Eyres come to be the heroes of the British aristocracy, it is time that they ceased to be the predominant power in the State, or else this nation must inevitably lose its place in the foremost rank of civilised communities. The Czar must always be a better exponent of the principle of might *versus* right than English nobles or authors. And if this country does not maintain her pre-eminence in the world by her superior regard for freedom, justice, and humanity, she certainly will not continue to hold it by the increase of her material resources, or by misdirected intellectual activity. Is is in vain to invite the millions of our population to place themselves under the influence of religious institutions, if those who support them ignore the first principles of Christianity in their political creed. Probably nothing would more tend to purify the moral sense of our governing classes than to bring within the constitution that uncorrupted sentiment of justice and right which inheres in the great mass of our working classes.

PARTING.

THE companion picture to that of "greeting"—*Il Penseroso* after *L'Allegro*—shadow cast by the same object that reflects the light. We cannot talk of it joyously, yet perhaps it is well to talk of it sometimes. We soon learn by experience the bitter taste of it—we never reach a period of life at which we can congratulate ourselves on having done with it. It is amongst our earliest trials—it will be our last. It is folly to put aside the thought of it when the reality is so frequent and inevitable. Besides, it is not all dark. It has its tinges of brightness. The loss it occasions us is never without its compensations, and if we cannot muse upon it with pleasure, even when we look at it only as an abstraction, we may do so with hope of profit.

We are not going into the subject of parting in its widest sense, but only as opposed to greeting. We confine ourselves exclusively to the personal aspect of it, and even this rather in reference to the event than the act. On this latter there is no need to dwell. It would be ungracious—it would border on the profane—to look with a critical eye upon modes of parting. The act is rendered sacred by the pangs which accompany it. This only we may say—that as it is in almost all cases natural and unaffected, so there is commonly that grace and beauty in it which strong and tender emotion usually imparts. A real farewell, whatever may be the accessories, is a picture full of poetic feeling, and, look upon it when or where we will, it never strikes us as uncomely or grotesque.

As an event, parting is usually followed by two or three phenomena worth adverting to. The first of these is the idealisation of affection. If the parting be final, or considered such, and the persons who are separated are dear to one another, their mutual attachment undergoes a refining process which purifies it of all its grosser and more materialistic elements. The love which we bear to any whom we daily, or at any rate, frequently meet, is unconsciously mingled with feelings which greatly alloy its purity. The enjoyment yielded to us by companionship, the yearnings of heart which it appeases, the satisfaction it ministers to the sympathies, the pleasurable

exercise to which it invites the faculties, the opportunities it presents of giving utterance to "the hidden man,"—in a word, the variety of life which it evokes enter into and colour the cherished affection to an extent seldom suspected by either the object or the subject of it. A strict analysis of our feelings would leave us in doubt whether the warm interest of which we are sensible be not due in a great measure to selfish impulses. Our most valued friends occupy the high place which we give them in our hearts mainly, it is hoped, on account of our sense of *their* worth, but partly also on account of the gratification they ordinarily confer upon ourselves. Hence, more or less of sensuousness cleaves to our attachment, and prevents it from being a simple, unselfish outflow of the soul towards a life external to its own. When Providence calls upon us to part once for all with those we greatly love, in so far at least as regards their bodily presence, all the immediate returns of affection—all those of its rewards which address themselves to our self-love, disappear, and the pure stream, issuing from the depths of our nature, like the mountain runlet, flows uninterruptedly away from ourselves, carrying our thoughts, wishes, sympathies, and whatever helps to constitute inward life, beyond the limits at which by a sort of tidal movement, it is possible for them to come back again with blessings to our own bosom. In time, this unceasing outflow carries away all the grosser elements of our love, and leaves it perfectly disinterested and uncontaminate.

Moreover, simultaneously with the process we have attempted to indicate—for we are unable fully to describe it—the object of our affection, or the image of him left upon our hearts, grows to be more and more ideal. In the long, perhaps the final, absence, the beginning of which at the hour of parting lacerated such a web-work of fond ties, memory dwells only upon the brighter and more beauteous features of character, and by perpetually passing by those which it cares not to recall, eliminates them from the ideal portrait, and elevates into saintship the very friend whose infirmities, had he remained with us, might have become more and more prominent, even if in the eye of our love they did not at length overshadow the whole subject. And thus there comes to be developed in our experience, and, as a consequence of parting, a pure affection for a spotless ideal of human kind. The compensation may seem so vague and impalpable as hardly to bear comparison with the reality of the loss. But is it a merely visionary good? Can anything be thus estimated which, amid scenes and experiences calculated to exalt to undeserved supremacy the materialistic influences which environ and press upon us, establishes within us an example of higher life, and thereby trains our nature to look for, and aspire to, and welcome, a more spiritual source of motives and enjoyments than any that lies within reach of the outer man?

There is another phenomenon incident to parting—the same in substance, but another in form—to which attention may be called. How surely and sternly it rebukes the past shortcomings of love! How, like fire, it fastens upon, reveals and consumes the alloy that mingled with it! What an altered judgment it constrains us to pass upon our course of thought, feeling, and conduct in relation to the finally absent! In how many ways, we become conscious, we might have done, and ought to have done, better! For what a number of little incidents which we allowed to vex us at the time of their occurrence do we feel that we were ourselves to blame! How hard and unfeeling our verdict on more than one occasion! How impatient our will! How petulant our carriage! All our wrong comes back to us with arrears of interest. All our wayward fancies and follies, whip in hand, return to scourge us. This, however, is not all. The charity that covers the multitude of sins expands into an all-conquering power. In the light of its law retrospection reads the correction of many an ill-founded suspicion, many a gratuitous assumption, many a harsh judgment. Even what we cannot satisfactorily explain, we are ingenious in excusing, and our love, feeding upon itself, gradually gets rid of whatever interferes with its own natural harmony.

So, parting is not all loss—necessarily so, at least—even when it is regarded as final. When it is only temporary its uses are more obvious. As "the quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love," so parting with beloved ones is sometimes the most active stimulus to the increase of affection. In ordinary cases, children never love their parents so devotedly as when they are sent from home to school. Parents never think more fondly or more disinterestedly of their children than when they have dismissed them from the home circle to the wide and ever-widening one of the world. We all love most tenderly, if not most actively, those who are away. We all realise the bliss of our affections the more fully after an interval of separation. The hunger of our hearts is made keener by parting. It is not a pleasant discipline; no—but as it is one which we must encounter whether we will or no, and as it is not without its advantages to such as look for them, better is it that we accept it manfully, and let the consent of our will go with the *fiat* of our lot.

One more, and perhaps the most notable phenomenon of parting remains to be mentioned. It is this—that albeit all other partings from those we love are painful, parting with ourselves is supremest bliss. To cease to be our own by giving ourselves away—there is no luxury to be compared with it. Good men everywhere are longing and striving to part with the lordship of their own wills, and to lose it in the fitter dominion over them of a perfect will. What most we love, or are apt to love—ourselves—it is the purest of all blessedness to give up. It is something—nay, it is much—to shift the centre of our desires, hopes, joys, fears, trust, affection, and sense of obligation, from within ourselves, even when the object to which we remove it is both fallible and temporary. How infinitely more when that object is the Highest, the Everlasting! Most profoundly true it is that "whoso seeketh his own life, loseth it—and whoso will lose it, shall find it." The seeming paradox is explained and verified by experience. Only by parting with ourselves, do we gain ourselves—and in this broad sense it is unquestionable that self-sacrifice is the sum and substance of true religion.

Foreign and Colonial.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

On Thursday the Treaty of Peace was concluded at Prague between Austria and Prussia, the former Power having previously unconditionally ceded Venetia to Italy. The following is the article of the treaty relating to Italy:—

In fulfilment of article six of the Nikolsburg preliminaries of peace, and in accordance with the declaration of the French Emperor, made through his Ambassador at Nikolsburg on the 29th of July last, that, as far as the French Government was concerned, Venetia was acquired for Italy, and would be handed over to her upon the conclusion of peace, the Emperor of Austria, agreeing to this declaration, consents to the union of the Kingdom of Lombardo-Venetia with the Kingdom of Italy without any more onerous conditions than the payment by the Italian Government of the debts which shall be recognised as the share of the ceded territory, in conformity with the precedent of the Treaty of Zurich.

It is stated that the treaty contains fourteen articles, and is little more than an expansion of the preliminaries. There are supplementary protocols referring to the transport of troops, the exchange of prisoners, to be effected at Oderling, and the question of Federal property.

The Treaty of Peace was ratified on Monday. After the ratifications have been exchanged, the evacuation of the Austrian territory occupied by the Prussian army will commence immediately. Three weeks is the term fixed for the complete evacuation of Bohemia.

GERMANY.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd, the Committee on the Annexation Bill held a sitting, at which Count Bismark was present. Count Schwerin and Herren Kirchmann and Bockum-Dolffs brought forward an amendment having for object to convert the personal union proposed by the bill into an immediate absolute union. Count Bismark explained the reasons for the course adopted by the Government, and expressed himself favourably disposed towards the amendment, promising to consult with the rest of the Ministry on the subject.

At a subsequent sitting of the committee the subject was renewed. Several amendments were brought forward, all agreeing in one point—that of demanding an immediate absolute union of the annexed States with Prussia. Herr Virchow moved that the German Parliament should be consulted as to whether the Prussian Constitution should be introduced among the annexed States. Count Bismark declared that he was not opposed to an immediate absolute union, but only to the immediate introduction of the Prussian Constitution in the annexed States, and to the proposition to consult the German Parliament on the subject. He declared that, until the introduction of the Prussian Constitution into those States, the Government must be left liberty of action to facilitate by Royal decrees the necessary settlement of the relations between them and Prussia. He had no objection to an amendment to the bill stipulating for the introduction of the Prussian Constitution by the 1st of October, 1867.

On the 23rd Herr Virchow, the reporter of the Deputies' Committee on the Address, said:—

The committee have, in every respect, thoroughly appreciated the importance of the present moment. The speech from the Throne is of a warmer character than ever, and, therefore, a reply couched in more general terms would be inexpedient. The committee have desired to avoid all reference to former differences, and they have, therefore, withdrawn their draught of an Address in favour of one proposed by Herren von Stavenhagen and Bonin, to which all parties have given their assent.

Dr. Jacoby said that the recent war had not been in the interest of the people, or of freedom. The success achieved had been glorious, but the strengthening of the Prussian monarchy could not be approved from a German point of view. The Bill of Indemnity he declared to be constitutionally indispensable. Herr von Reichensperger spoke in favour of the draught of the Catholic party. Herr Waldeck, Count Schwerin, and Herr von Blankenburg withdrew the draught they had brought forward. The latter deputy said that it was necessary to show foreign countries that on certain questions the House could be unanimous. The Polish amendment was lost. The Address of Herr von Stavenhagen was then passed paragraph by paragraph, and the whole Address was subsequently adopted, only twenty-five members voting against it. The minority consisted of Herr Jacoby, three members of the Left, and the Polish and Catholic deputies. A deputation of thirty members was then elected to present the address to the King.

The King's response to the Address of the Chamber, which was presented to him on Sunday, did not show the expected forbearance. He said:—

The Chamber had justly given their first thanks to the Almighty, without whom successes such as the world scarcely ever witnessed before would have been impossible; their thanks were also justly due to the army. For his part, as he had been forced to draw the sword, he thanked the Almighty that, at so advanced an age, he had been chosen to achieve with and for Prussia such important successes. The superiority of the new organisation of the army over the old system would now be recognised. The Government never disputed the rights of the Chamber with regard to the budget. The indemnity which was now asked had in principle been repeatedly proposed by the Government, but, unfortunately, on former occasions no agreement had ensued. The constitution contained no article applicable to such a position of affairs. In the event of a recurrence of a similar state of things, he should be under the necessity of again acting as he had acted before in order to preserve the regular order in the State; but a renewal of the conflict could not take place after the adoption of such an Address as that just presented to him. The concluding portion of the Deputies' reply contained all he could have wished.

In reply to a congratulatory address from the municipal authorities of Brandenburg, the testy old monarch said he pardoned their former antagonism to his military plans, but could never forget it, and should bequeath the "bitter experience" to his son.

Prussia is said to have decided that the German Parliament shall assemble in Hanover.

A telegram from Paris gives rather a curious piece of news. It is that a message from Vienna has been received in Paris to the effect that Prussia insists upon having control of the Saxon military forces, which Saxony opposes. Austria agrees with Saxony, and has given her plenipotentiary at Prague instructions to that effect.

An order of the King of Saxony has been published instructing the Saxon Ministry to afford honourable and friendly co operation to the Prussian authorities.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, commenting upon an article on Italy recently published by the *Kreuz Zeitung*, says:—

It is not becoming that the Italian Sovereign, who is an ally of Prussia, should be held up to contempt in the strong terms used by the *Kreuz Zeitung*. The Conservative party must take into account the force of accomplished facts, and sacrifice its former sympathies and antipathies. Italy has powerfully aided in bringing about our military and diplomatic success.

At a meeting held at Leipsic on Sunday of members of the Liberal National party from the principal towns of Saxony, the following resolution was almost unanimously adopted:—"We hold that the interests of Germany and Saxony will best be served by incorporating Saxony with Prussia, or, should this be impossible, by at least handing over the direction of military and diplomatic affairs to that Power, and the legislation as well as the administration of all commercial interests to the Government of the Confederation."

The Prussian annexation gives the monarchy an increase of 961 square (German) miles, with three millions of inhabitants; and if we add Holstein and Schleswig we have a territory of 222 square miles and one million of inhabitants. This is about one quarter as much as Prussia already possessed. It will now form a state of 6,387 square miles and twenty-three million inhabitants.

AUSTRIA.

The *Fremdenblatt* asserts that immediately after the conclusion of peace the interior questions relating to the constitution of the empire will be settled. "The principle of a separate administration of Hungary and Austria will," it says, "prevail in the new political organisation of the empire. An Imperial manifesto will be published granting responsible Ministers to Hungary, with such power of independent action as is compatible with the unity of the empire." The *Fremdenblatt* further states that the Emperor will reside during several months of the year at Buda.

It is believed that Baron Hubner is about to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also that in the Hungarian Ministry, which will shortly be formed, Count Andrassy, Vice-President of the Lower Hungarian Diet, will occupy a prominent post.

An Imperial decree has been issued, dated 25th inst., empowering the Minister of Finance to issue

obligations, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., to the amount of 50,000,000fl., and State bonds for 90,000,000fl.

General Menabrea, the Italian plenipotentiary, has arrived at Vienna.

ITALY.

The Minister of War has ordered the disbandment of all the troops belonging to the second category of the class of 1845. The decree appointing Signor Cugia as Minister of War has been published.

General Menabrea has demanded of Austria the restitution of all the national relics and objects of art recently carried away from Venetia by order of the Austrian authorities, including the iron crown of Lombardy.

Garibaldi is about to hold a grand review of all the Italian volunteers on the plain of Montechiari.

The Florence correspondent of the *Débats*, writing on the 19th, says:—"Yesterday evening, the *Official Gazette* published a general amnesty decree, which includes Mazzini and the remaining Aspromonte offenders. It had long been tacitly agreed that Mazzini should be amnestied. He may, therefore, take his seat in the Chamber, if he thinks fit." Mazzini, however, declines to accept the amnesty.

The territory of Venetia, which is now about to be given up to Italy, comprises, according to official accounts, 9 provinces with their capitals, 83 districts, 844 communes, and 2,485,989 inhabitants.

FRANCE.

It is supposed that the Emperor will shortly go to Biarritz, and that Count Bismark will also wend his way thither as soon as the annexations have passed through both Houses.

The *Moniteur l'Armée* says:—"The Emperor has decided that the soldiers of all arms of the guard and of the line, whose time expires in 1866, shall be sent home on the 1st of September, and inscribed on the lists of the reserve."

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—

In official circles the irritation at the free-and-easy manner in which Prussia is carrying out her programme continues to exist, and to judge by the journals the nation at large is as hostile as Ministers to Prussian policy. The *Patrie* of this evening, however, steps in between the conflicting parties, and says that it cannot consider as serious either the attacks against France, to be found in German papers, which recommend the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, or the attacks which are made in French journals on Germany and Prussia. It is said that the Government papers have received a hint not to write in a manner hostile to Prussia, and this article in *Patrie* may have been written to order.

The new Spanish Ambassador was received on Sunday by the Emperor at St. Cloud, and handed a letter to his Majesty from the Queen of Spain. Napoleon III. assured the ambassador that he entertained the liveliest sympathy for both Spanish Sovereign and people, and hoped that the two Governments would be drawn closer and closer.

"It is announced," says the *Opinione Nationale*, "that between the present time and the middle of September, that is to say, in less than a month, the manufactories of arms of the French Government will have delivered to the army 200,000 breech-loading muskets."

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff has just forwarded to President Johnson, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, a letter of thanks to the Congress for its vote of congratulation to the Czar on his escape from assassination. That communication will be sent by a diplomatic messenger to America, and be delivered solemnly by the Russian Minister at Washington. A medal to commemorate the occasion will also be struck at the Mint of St. Petersburg, and will be presented to each member of the United States Chambers; on one side will be engraved in Russian characters the reply of the Emperor Alexander to Mr. Fox, the American representative, and on the other the name of the member for whom it is destined.

The following account, from a trustworthy but not official source, of the late insurrection of Polish exiles in Siberia, will (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) serve to complete the information which has already been given in the official reports on the subject published by the Russian newspapers. The insurrection was chiefly caused by a highly characteristic incident. The number of exiles has lately been so great that room could not be found for them all in the Government mines and factories, and the authorities therefore determined to employ the exiles in making a road from Irkutsk to Kiachta, and another from Verchno Udinsk to Petropavlovsk. For this purpose the exiles were divided into parties, each of which was placed in charge of an officer with a detachment of infantry and Cossacks. One of these parties, consisting of 1,200 exiles from the various provinces of Poland, was employed at Kultuk, on the lake of Baikal, a barren and thinly inhabited district, occupied by a few scattered tribes of Buryats. Here these unfortunate people suffered unheard-of tortures from the insufficiency of food, which the soldiers doled out to them in far smaller quantities than what they had a right to receive, and would have received if the soldiers had not kept back for their own use a considerable portion of the money and provisions which had been sent by the Government for the exiles of whom they were in charge. Typhus and other diseases soon broke out among them from sheer want of nourishment, and they had no redress, as the soldiers naturally refused to sent on their complaints to the authorities. It is added, but of this there is less evidence, that the knout was freely used as a punishment for those who protested the most loudly against the treatment they received. At length the patience of the exiles was worn out. On the night of the 20th they attacked the guard, killed the captain, took the colonel (Schatz) prisoner, and then proceeded to the north-east along the shores of the Baikal lake. This outbreak was the signal for a general rising in the whole district; 3,000 Russian soldiers of the penal regiments, after almost annihilating a strong body of regular troops to which they were attached, and seizing all their arms and ammunition, joined the Poles, and the native Buryat races also determined to throw off the Russian yoke. The Governor of Irkutsk, on hearing the news, immediately despatched upwards of 4,000 men, with six guns, after the insurgents, whom they met in the passes of Selenga. A desperate battle ensued, in which the losses on both sides were very great, and the Russians were obliged to return to Irkutsk for reinforcements. No private news has reached us respecting the suppression of the insurrection.

AMERICA.

We learn by Atlantic telegraph, under date August 23rd, that President Johnson had abandoned the Fenian prosecutions.

The China has arrived with news from New York to the evening of the 16th inst. Mr. Vallandigham has withdrawn from the Philadelphia Convention. The delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina entered the Convention arm in arm, amidst cheers for President Johnson and the thirty-six loyal States. Resolutions were passed declaring the Union and the constitution to be restored, and that representation could not be refused to any State by either Congress or Government, and tendering "sincere" support to President Johnson.

Cholera, while abating in New York, is stated to be raging fearfully through the west and south-west. Eight cases of cholera had occurred on board the Bavaria; she was accordingly placed in quarantine upon her arrival.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring the decree of Maximilian blockading Matamoras to be in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations and existing treaties. The proclamation declares that the decree is null and void, and that any attempt to enforce it against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

The Philadelphia Convention has issued a lengthy address, stating that the Constitution is now just as it was before the war, and that Congress is acting in antagonism to the supreme law of the land in withholding full representation from any of the States. The address declares that the Southern people, treated as they are now, cannot long remain loyal.

The Colorado election has resulted in the return of the Johnson candidate to Congress.

At a Radical meeting held at New York in aid of the victims of the New Orleans riots, a resolution was passed declaring President Johnson responsible for the New Orleans massacre.

The Governor of Illinois, Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and General Logan, had attended a Fenian picnic at Chicago and addressed those present, urging them to join the Republican party, who would not interfere with their movements. A Fenian picnic, with military exercise, was to take place on the 21st near Buffalo; 10,000 persons were expected to be present. Rumours were current at Ottawa of another intended Fenian demonstration. The Canadian authorities were making fresh military preparations in case of a surprise from Buffalo.

A political revolution has occurred at Matamoras resulting in the overthrow of the Government of Carvagal and his flight to Brownsville. General Wallace was at Carvagal's head-quarters at Brownsville.

MEXICO.

Advices from Matamoras to the 10th inst. announce that the Liberals occupied Monterey, Saltillo, and other towns on the 28th ult. The Imperialists retreated to San Luis Potosi. Marshal Bazaine had set out for the city of Mexico. Juarez was *en route* for Monterey. The Liberals occupied Tampico on the 1st inst. The American General Lewis Wallace had arrived at Matamoras, in a steamer from New York, with men, arms, and ammunition for the Liberals. Wallace holds the commission of Major-General in the Liberal army. A French corvette was blockading Matamoras.

Intelligence from the city of Mexico, dated the 6th inst., announces that the Emperor had placed Michoachan, Tancitar, Tuxpan, Tulancingo, and Secallan under martial law. Further conspiracies and more arrests were reported.

General Osincient had been appointed Minister of War, and General Trant Minister of Finance. It was officially stated that these appointments were made to procure complete union in the Government. They would be found entirely in harmony with the European mission of the Empress, and would demonstrate that the Government was acting in accord with its glorious allies.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The accession of Austria to the Geneva Convention for assistance to the wounded upon the field has been officially published.

The scene of the battle of Koniggratz is now being wasted by the cholera. There are not more than a few thousands of inhabitants in the whole district, and of these 200 died in a few days.

General Benedek is at this moment at Bruck, a small town in Styria, where he lives in a very retired manner with his family, passing his time in excursions to the mountains or in shooting game.

CAPTURE OF A CHILIAN PRIVATEER.—The Chilian privateer Tornado, said to have been armed in England, has been captured in Spanish waters, and taken to Cadiz by the frigate Gergona.

THE NEW CROP OF AMERICAN COTTON.—Private commercial advices state that the cotton crop is progressing favourably, the weather in all parts of the country having been highly advantageous. The estimates of the yield vary very much, but those most reliable place it at from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 bales.

A number of experiments with breech-loaders have lately been made in the Government armoury at Liège. The committee under whose superintendence these experiments have been conducted has declared in favour of a rifle which is said to fire from sixteen to nineteen shots a minute.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.—The British Government has agreed to guarantee the loan of 4,400,000*l.* which is required for the British North American Confederation, and it has further consented to guarantee a sufficient sum for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, which is to be included in the Confederation.

A CHANGE AT PRAGUE.—Since the occupation of Prague by the Prussians certain dramas have been represented at the theatre, which till then had long been under a ban. "Huss" is one, and "Siska" another. The tendency of each is of course anti-Catholic, and the archbishop therefore protested against the representation, but in vain.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES.—Day after day (says a Vienna letter) the *Official Gazette* contains long lists of the killed, wounded, and missing in the various engagements in Bohemia.—The exact loss of the Austrian armies in the north and south of the empire is not yet known, but it is hardly an exaggeration to say that 80,000 men must have been put *hors de combat*.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian telegrams by way of Galle bring us news from Adelaide to the 24th, and from Melbourne to the 26th of July. The Government, we are told from Adelaide, had proposed the introduction of a bill for the amendment of the constitution, and the Queensland Ministry had resigned. The Netherby had been wrecked, but no lives were lost. According to advices from New Zealand, the Hauhaus had set the British authority at defiance.

THE BOULOGNE FETES.—Boulogne has just been the scene of high Romish ceremonial on the occasion of the consecration of a cathedral, almost as large as St. Paul's, which has been nearly thirty years in course of construction. There was a vast concourse of people, thousands having come from far and near, attracted by "the indulgences" freely granted to all the "faithful" who "assisted" in the rites of the day.

INSANITY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Governor Humphrey, of Mississippi, has announced that the insane asylums of that State are crowded with negroes whose minds have become deranged in consequence of the excitement of the war, and the changes and privations consequent upon their sudden transfer to a condition of freedom and responsibility. There is immense insanity, also, among white people throughout the South, caused by the excitement and afflictions of the war.

LUNACY IN ITALY.—A curious result of the intense political excitement in Italy during the last few months is reported. It seems that cases of madness have followed each other in such rapid succession at Milan and other cities, and, indeed, in the country generally, that the lunatic asylums are crowded, and special provision had to be made for the patients in the ordinary hospitals. The poor creatures have raved chiefly on political subjects, and there seems to be no doubt that their sad affliction is the result of political excitement and shocks caused by the loss of friends.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND HIS WIVES.—"Amelia," Brigham Young's latest wife, says the *Chicago Tribune*, is a model woman for the "Saints." She is notionable, imperious, and coquettish, and Young pets her like a child. One evening a friend took tea with her and the Mormon prophet. After tea they remained at the table eating nuts, and Amelia threw her shells through an open window on the opposite side of the room. Her husband said, "Amelia, don't do that; put your shells by your plate." "I shan't do it," replied the fair one; "I'll throw them where I please, and I'll do as I please, and you may help yourself." And pulling her guest by the dress, she said, "Come, let's go upstairs, and let him grunt it out."

THE AMERICAN WAR DEBT.—The *Spectator* remarks that the debt of the United States, which amounted on 1st August, 1866, to 554,083,000*l.*, is twenty-five millions less than it was on the same date in the year before—perhaps the most astounding fact in the whole history of finance. This American people, which, according to the *Times* and the Clubmen, was about to be insolvent, has, in the year after a tremendous war, and with half its territory disorganised, raised a revenue greater than that of Great Britain, paid every expenditure, and paid off twenty-five millions of debt, reducing the total nearly one-twentieth. At this rate the war debt will disappear in twenty years, or allowing for the usual rate of American increase, in twelve, a fact the *Spectator* recommends to those who believe that democracy always repudiates. Mr. Gladstone, remembering his poor

tle half-million, must feel terribly envious; but then anything in the way of taxation can be done with a nation which will allow individual incomes to be published in the newspapers—a practice which strikes Englishmen, whose habit is to exaggerate their income to their friends and depreciate them to the tax-collectors, as absolutely revolutionary.

The Danubian Principalities.—Prince Charles is on his journey through Moldavia, and has everywhere been received with enthusiasm. In several of the towns through which he has passed thousands of the rural population had assembled from the neighbouring districts in order to welcome their new Hospodar. More than 11,000 Roumanian troops have been dismissed to their homes. The economy thus effected amounts to 20,000,000 piastres. A great portion of the country is threatened with a dearth of provisions in consequence of the bad harvest. The exportation of certain cereals is prohibited, and all the import duties on breadstuffs have been remitted. Cholera is diminishing in almost all parts of the Principalities.

Count Bismark.—A very important and remarkable change has lately taken place in the position of Count Bismark with regard to the Junker party on the one hand, and the Prussian Liberals on the other. We hear that the efforts made by the Minister to overcome the reluctance of the King to annex the smaller German States have now completely alienated the Junkers from their former hero, and that they are striving hard to procure his withdrawal from the Ministry. The Liberal members of the Chamber, on the other hand—the extreme Left especially—now look upon Bismark's continuance in office as essential to the realisation of their wishes, and have become his warmest supporters after having been the most violent among his opponents.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Fatal Accident on Mont Blanc.—A fatal accident happened last Thursday on Mont Blanc. Sir George Young, with two brothers and a cousin, successfully reached the summit (without guides) at 10 a.m., and were descending to the grand plateau, when a mass of snow gave way, precipitating the younger brother down a frightful slope of snow. The brothers descended to the Grand Mulets to despatch a messenger to Chamonix for assistance, but the accident having been witnessed by a gentleman (M. Duffourd) at Chamonix, who immediately informed the chef de guides, a party of eleven guides and the doctor immediately left for the Grand Mulets. The body of the deceased gentleman had not been brought to Chamonix on Friday, but was expected in the evening.

The Mission of the Empress of Mexico—The *Indépendance Belge* says that the Empress of Mexico has not succeeded in her mission. "In a final visit," it adds, "which she paid to the Emperor Napoleon, that sovereign is said to have announced, not without regret, that it was utterly impossible for him to accede to her proposals. If, as stated, ships of war are being equipped at Brest (reinforcements of troops ready to depart to Mexico were even spoken of), their mission will not be to sustain the tottering throne of Maximilian, but to protect French subjects from the dangers they may incur during the fall of the Mexican empire, after the abdication and departure of the Emperor. As to the Empress, she will not return to Mexico." She has been passing through Italy on her way to Vienna. She was well received at Turin and Milan.

News from Jamaica.—Sir Henry Storks has arrived in England by the West India mail. Notwithstanding Mr. Adderley's recent alarmist statement in the House of Commons, we learn that peace and good order prevailed in Jamaica. The anniversary of independence passed off quietly. The new Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, arrived at Jamaica on the 5th, and took office on the following day. The commission of Governor Grant establishes a Legislative Council as well as a Privy Council. The Governor will not be the President of the Legislative Chamber, but that board will choose its own President. In case of the death or absence of the Captain-General, his duties will devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the case of his death or absence, on the President of the Privy Council. Sir J. P. Grant has been well received by the colonists. Much regret was expressed at the departure of Sir Henry Storks, large numbers of people assembled when he was leaving the island, and a farewell address was presented to him. Sir Henry Storks, in his reply, prophesied a prosperous future for Jamaica.

A Sister of Mercy in Bohemia.—The *Times* military correspondent has been visiting the hospital tents at Koniginhof, filled with men wounded at Nachod, Skalitz, or Sadowa. He says:—"Prussian and Austrian soldiers lay side by side, all under the care of Prussian surgeons, but tended and nursed by a large number of Prussian ladies, and by many sisters of charity. Many of the Austrian soldiers were Poles, many Italians who spoke no German, but relied upon the Prussian ladies to act as interpreters between them and the surgeons. Many of the men were on the road to rapid recovery, and were able to talk cheerfully and smoke, while with a piece of green bough they brushed away the flies which in this warm climate cluster thickly in the hospital tent, and try to fix themselves upon the healing wounds. In another tent were a number of convalescents, with bright eyes, very different from those which, dull and hazy, betoken the more dangerous cases. Here Baroness Seydlitz was serving out plentiful portions of cigars and tobacco, which were eagerly accepted by the men who were still unable to leave their beds, and whose thin white hands tell how much pain and illness can be caused even by the tiny bullets of the needle-gun. This noble lady had two sons in the Prussian army, both of whom have served during the campaign. At the beginning of the war she was made superintendent of one of the many companies of Prussian ladies who have formed themselves into charitable bands for nursing the wounded, and is now with her division of benefactresses stationed in the hospital tents of Koniginhof. Fortunately, her sons have passed unscathed through the actions; but if every wounded soldier who has come under her care had been her own child, she could not have shown more solicitude for him than she has. The Prussian wounded had made us acquainted with their love and estimation for her before we found her in the hospital tent, and every Slave, Pole, or Italian-Austrian, when asked who had given him any little luxury which we saw by his bedhead, knew enough German to answer, "*Die gute Frau von Seydlitz.*"

The Negroes of the Southern States.—The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau have received an elaborate report from the special inspector, who was charged with the duty of investigating the reports of destitution from Alabama and Georgia. This officer visited in the course of his inspection Northern Alabama and Georgia, and travelled *incog.*, in order the better to reach the truth among all classes. After giving a detailed report in reference to each county visited, he says his observations have convinced him that there has not been a single case of starvation in either State, and that the amount of destitution had been largely exaggerated; though some destitution exists, and has existed, it is not absolute, but consists mainly in confinement to some one, or a few articles of food, of which, in nearly all cases, there have been a sufficiency, and that it has been ascribable in great part to the idleness of the people, that the issue of rations as at present conducted, is producing great demoralisation and idleness among the people, and that so long as it is continued the apparent necessity for it will exist; that the crops, though small, are amply sufficient with economy to supply the people with the necessaries of life until another crop is harvested.

The Fenians and Canada.—We continue to receive communications from all parts of Canada that the Fenian snake is not killed, and that it will soon show its head again. It is generally believed that another attack on Canada will be made about the time of the State elections in the neighbouring Republic—viz., in November next. We are glad to hear, however, that the Government of the province is fully prepared for every emergency; indeed, it is rumoured that the whole body of the Volunteers are to be called out next month and put under canvas for some weeks. Stores for the Volunteers are said to be expected in a few days as well as full equipments, so that if the Fenians do make a dash they will get a warm reception. All accounts concur in stating that money is flowing into the Fenian treasury, and that storehouses of arms and ammunition have been created in many places along the frontier, and, in short, that the Brotherhood at this moment, though working with greater caution and secrecy than before, are particularly active in organising the disposal of a large quantity of warlike stores. In all these plans the Fenians have undoubtedly the sympathy of a great many Americans, but, notwithstanding, we have no manner of doubt that the result will be the same as characterised the late miserable *fiasco.*—*Canadian News.*

Coloured Students for the Ministry in America.—A Washington correspondent of the *New York Independent*, writing from that capital on the 26th ult., says he was present at an examination of the coloured students preparing for the ministry under the care of the Rev. Dr. E. Turney. The Doctor stated that the National Theological Institute in this city has in its organisation some thirty schools in various parts of the country, of which twenty-eight have been in active operation during the year ending in May last, and embracing 500 scholars. Eight night-schools are connected with the Institute in that district and vicinity. Thirty students are under the immediate instructions of the Doctor, most of them past the meridian of life, and nearly all of whom have been slaves. Some of them were exhorters and preachers while slaves; but none of them, while slaves, could read understandingly, and the most of them could not read at all when they became free. The *National Intelligencer* says of the examination:—"It consisted in the students standing upon the platform, reading long passages from the Bible, and in answering such questions as to the import of the chapter or verse as might be put to them. We express only what the entire audience will fully corroborate, in saying that the results were truly astonishing to all." The Rev. Mr. Nelson stated that he had in his evening-school a class in Greek who were doing well; and Professor Richards gave a good account of the students, intellectually and morally, from personal observation of their character.

A Much-needed Improvement.—On Monday, one of the most notorious penny gaffs, the resort of the lowest of the low, on the south side of the Thames, which had existed for years in the New Cut, Lambeth, changed hands, and becomes tenanted by the committee of the "New Cut Ragged Schools," under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury and some of the most influential inhabitants of the borough. Sermons will during the week be preached at half-past seven in the evening by ministers of various denominations.

OUR VAGRANTS.

In the "Judicial Statistics" recently issued the number of tramps and vagrants in England is set down at more than 33,000. It may seem at first sight a harsh judgment to put them among the "criminal classes"; but the opinion of those who know them best—the masters of workhouses and the police—is that most of them are idle profligates, a worthless set of vagabonds who never work, but tramp from one place to another, stealing or begging in the day, and applying for lodging in the workhouse at night. Reports from the Poor-law inspectors which have just been published by the Poor-law Board show that the vagrant class comprises thieves on the look-out, hawkers of steel pens or writing paper or anything that will serve as a pretence for approaching a house to find what can be obtained by fair means or foul, ballad-singers, travelling tinkers, china-menders, umbrella-repairers—businesses which can be much more profitably carried on if the person be aged, lame, or can gracefully assume to be so, or be successful in just keeping alive a delicate child to excite sympathy. Many of this class are totally reprobate, savage and violent, and like untameable wild beasts; and, in fact, they are treated as hopeless, and masters of workhouses desire only to make the best they can of them for the night, and get rid of them as soon as possible in the morning. Some vagrants exhibit a misery and squalor which inspire disgust rather than compassion. They have been, perhaps, from birth in the lowest grade, and have never been able to surmount the obstacles arising from early vicious association, or ignorance, or inferior bodily or mental organisation. Many are outcasts from society by their crimes, or vices, or unpleasant ways, or unbearable temper, and no one would willingly employ them or work with them. Still, there is among the vagrants a proportion who are wayfarers, honestly moving from one part of the country to another in search of employment. These persons have to submit to mix and lie down side by side with the most depraved and unworthy of mankind, except where a workhouse master is kind enough to place them somewhere apart from the ruck. Of vagrant wards in the night masters of workhouses give to the Poor-law inspectors such accounts as these:—"I frequently hear them singing obscene songs, cursing and swearing, or relating some begging adventure;" . . . . "many of them spend a great part of the night in singing and dancing, and telling each other their adventures and the whereabouts of their acquaintances." The walls of these wards are used as a means of communication with "pals," for there are gangs that "work" districts, and make their circuits as regularly as the judges, and know who will follow them. Notices like these may be copied from the walls:—"Saucy Harry and his moll will be at Chester to eat their Christmas dinner, when they hope Saucer and the fraternity will meet them at the Union; 14th of November, 1865"; "Taffy, the Sanctus, was here on the 28th of November, 1865"; "If Dusty Jack calls, tell him to be at the Lord Mayor's Show." There is a laureate of vagabonds who writes on the walls scraps of poetry he has learnt, "improved" so as to suit his readers, or doggrel composed by himself; he writes a very good hand, and signs himself "Bow-street." An officer is in considerable danger who dares to interfere with these outlaws, and in fact it is seldom done; the great object is to pass them on. In fact, vagrancy, says one of the inspectors, Mr. Doyle, has reverted pretty much to the state in which it was when the late Mr. C. Buller issued his circular of August, 1848. In that paper he stated that the casual wards were almost monopolised by the habitual tramp or vagrant who simulates destitution, while the most fitting objects of public charity were subjected to the discomforts that were intended to repel the worthless. He suggested the refusal of relief to all young, able-bodied men who in the opinion of the relieving officers were not actually destitute, the exaction of a suitable task of work, the employment of police-officers as assistant relieving-officers, and a system of passes or certificates to be given to the casual poor for production at their next place of sojourn. But the strict application of the rules laid down by Mr. Buller did not very long survive his death; and Poor-law officials soon considered themselves, as they now do, precluded from refusing relief to any applicant who alleges that he is destitute, and in whose possession there is not found sufficient money to pay for his lodging. The reports now made by the Poor-law inspectors show the need of reverting to some such system as that recommended by Mr. Buller, and of its being observed uniformly throughout the country. The grant of refusal of relief to able-bodied tramps must be a matter of discretion; public feeling would not allow an indiscriminate refusal, which, indeed, might make begging necessary to sustain life. This excuse for begging, as Mr. Graves says in his report, should everywhere be done away with, and the most unamiable tramp should have the means of obtaining a modicum of assistance from public sources at a stage of destitution somewhat short of extreme urgency. The exaction of a task of work is a great deterrent; nothing is more distasteful to the habitual vagrant than work. Mr. Hawley is of opinion that scarcely any of the professional vagrants would accept relief if an obligation to work in the morning were uniformly enforced. Dr. Edward Smith recommends three hours' labour, with power to remit a part or the whole where the vagrant is *bond fide* seeking employment, and along with this check upon applications he advocates improved treatment:—healthy wards, provision against overcrowding, bathing on admission, proper bed-coverings, means for the vagrants drying their clothes,

a bell in the ward communicating with the sleeping-room of an officer, a supply of food at night and twice in the morning, with power to vary it somewhat with the health, age, and apparent respectability of the vagrant. Some of the inspectors and persons engaged in the work of poor relief are of opinion that the administration of relief to vagrants should be transferred entirely to the police, and that vagrant wards should be established in connection with the principal police-stations. Dr. Edward Smith considers it most important that power should be obtained by which more speedy and severe punishment may be inflicted upon such as tear their clothes and make use of obscene or abusive language. Uniformity of system is indispensable in a reform of vagrant relief; and uniformity, writes Mr. Graves, will not be obtained so long as it is profitable to neglect the duty of relieving the destitute, and possible to throw the weight upon others. The expenses of suitable relief are not very onerous; but they are unwillingly incurred, because they are bestowed on persons who are considered to have no special claim on the pockets of the local ratepayers. Mr. Graves has come, after much hesitation, to the conclusion that the expense of relieving the wayfaring poor who apply for relief in a union where they are not settled and have no home, should be diffused over an area far wider than the union.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A telegram to New York, dated Heart's Content, August 9, gives the latest details of the movements of the Great Eastern and her consorts, and the departure of the fleet. It says:—"At nine o'clock this morning the last coil of the cable of 1865 was transferred from the Medway to the Great Eastern, amid general rejoicing. Preparations were immediately made for her departure—decks cleared, machinery put in order, anchor hauled in, and steam got up. The Great Eastern will be accompanied by the Medway, together with the Terrible and Albany, to assist in picking up the cable of 1865. The Terrible and Albany left for the scene of operations on Wednesday last. At ten a.m. the Medway steamed out of the Narrows. The departure of the Great Eastern was delayed for some time owing to the fouling of her anchor with a heavy chain; but at noon the difficulty was remedied, and the leviathan turned her head to the Narrows, and boldly steamed into the broad waters of Trinity Bay with as much ease as a little tugboat. As she steamed out her guns fired a salute, and her flags were dipped. The day was bright, with a light breeze; the sea calm, and everything favourable for a happy voyage. Governor Musgrave and his party accompanied the Great Eastern as far as the mouth of Trinity Bay in the Lily, following gallantly in the wake of the big ship. Captain Anderson hopes to return in twelve or fourteen days with the old cable recovered, and the balance safely laid, thus connecting Europe and American by two magnetic bridges. The Great Eastern carries 8,000 tons of coals and six months' provisions, and Mr. Field says the attempt will not be abandoned while the coals and provisions last."

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

Our French neighbours are already in a state of excitement and high expectation relative to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. The building of iron and glass which is now rising up on the Champ de Mars, is said to be an improvement on Sir Joseph Paxton's fairy-like structure of 1851, and the plans and views of the Exhibition are said to be in every shop window. The French manufacturers, we are told, are determined to do their utmost this time to keep the lead where they have long had the lead, and to take the lead where they have been wont to run second. The plan of classification is said to be admirable. "By following the inner circles of the exhibition, one after another, the serious examiner of the world's industry in 1867 will first make the tour of the art industry world, then, successively, of the upholstery of the world, the clothes of the world, the raw material, the machinery and instruments of the world, and, finally, the food and the kitchens of the world. Nothing could be happier, more picturesque and more useful than this ingenious arrangement. It is that which will be undoubtedly followed in all future exhibitions of industry, and Prince Napoleon's name will be honourably remembered as having established it. The outer line of the exhibition will be an open walk, like the central garden. Beyond will be English parks and French parks, agricultural, horticultural, and cattle exhibitions, and enough and more than enough to amuse and enchain the most inveterate *flaneur*. The *gourmet* may traverse all the kitchens of the world, between the Point d'Jènu and the Ecole Militaire. The Shade of Brillat de Savarin will surely glide over this charmed circle, rich with the many savours of a thousand dishes. It was he who said eating is a pleasure for all ages." The sum of 800,000*l.* is to be expended on the Exhibition by the Government and the municipality. The space has been restricted to 140 000 square metres. The exhibition of art will not this time be separate, and is expected to prove an immense attraction. There were four million visitors to the Exhibition of 1855, but next year the number is likely to be much larger, and it is expected that nearly every civilised country will be represented. The most rigorous punctuality is to be observed in the sending, the unpacking, and the arrangement of goods.

THE CHOLERA.

The Registrar-General's report for London is again satisfactory. The deaths from cholera last week were 265 as against 455 the week before, and from diarrhœa 129 as against 194. 198 of the cholera cases were at the East-end. The effectiveness of the precautionary measures now in operation is shown by the fact that the deaths in the metropolis during the past week were only 178 beyond the average.

In Liverpool during the last eight weeks there have been 685 deaths from cholera. Last week the fatal cases were 146 against 157 in the preceding week. The annual rate of mortality in the borough during the thirty-four weeks of the present year, which ended last Saturday, has averaged 43·4 per 1,000, whereas in the ten years 1851-60 it did not exceed 30·0. In London last week the rate was only 25 per 1,000.

In the provinces and in Ireland and Scotland the most commendable precautions have been taken to prevent or subdue the disease. On the whole it has decreased, and although rumours and fears, as may be expected, are often rife, very few new outbreaks take place.

At a meeting of the Mansion House Cholera Relief Committee on Thursday, the Lord Mayor gave notice that he should call a meeting to consider what should be done with the children rendered orphans by the cholera, and that he intended to propose that 5,000*l.* be set aside as a provision for that class of sufferers. The meeting was held on Monday, when it was resolved by 13 to 2 that the proposal should be carried out. But it was resolved to entertain no application for assistance from the fund until the committee should have decided upon and matured a scheme for its satisfactory distribution. The Mansion House Fund now reaches over 15,000*l.*

On Thursday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bethnal-green was held for the purpose of considering the best means of obtaining a better supply of water for the inhabitants of the district, and also to discuss the propriety of petitioning Parliament for new water works in that part of London.

The "Second Report of the Sanitary Commission on the Epidemic of Cholera in the East End of London," published in the *Lancet*, gives some particulars as to the sewage received by the river Lea and its tributaries above Enfield, where the East London Water Company take their supply. One of these is Cobbin's Brook, which runs into the Lea at Waltham Abbey. It receives the drainage of Epping. The Cobbin, according to the information of the above journal, is not dry, as Dr. Farr says in his last report was stated to him, but pours into the Lea the sewage of Epping and Waltham Abbey in its most offensive state. The Lea further receives the sewage of Waltham-cross, Cheshunt, Wormley, Broxbourne, and Hoddesdon. The sewage of Hertford is nominally deodorised by the New River Company before entering the Lea, but it does in fact pass into the river in a highly offensive state, and causes much complaint. To sum up the total results of these inquiries, it would seem that nearly the whole of Hertfordshire, besides the western borders of Essex, drains into the Lea. The correspondence of the cholera field to the East London water field is traced in detail. It appears, however, that this is no longer so marked as it was.

LIVERPOOL AND ITS DRUNKENNESS.

The licensing sessions of Liverpool, for some time past the scene of fierce conflicts between the advocates of "close" and "open" licenses, were yesterday enlivened by an unusually interesting and edifying discussion by the magistrates assembled. A memorial had been presented to their worships, praying that the number of public-houses should not be increased, as Liverpool was already pre-eminent for drunkenness, even amongst the most drunken towns in the kingdom. This memorial was signed by 31,277 persons, of whom 25,686 were men and 5,591 females. Of the memorialists, 634 were merchants, 751 professional persons, 63 medical men, 104 ministers of religion, 2,890 shopkeepers, 8,351 artisans, and 54 *brewers and publicans*, &c. Another memorial was also presented from some medical men of the borough, pointing out that the increase of drunkenness in the town had vastly increased the ratio of disease and death. In opposition to the prayer of these petitions one of the magistrates present—Mr. Jeffrey—contended that "the action of the memorialists was illegal and unconstitutional," and Mr. Robertson Gladstone, on the same side, maintained that "the number of houses had nothing to do with the amount of drunkenness in a town. In Lytham, where there were no public-houses, he had seen far more drunkenness than in Liverpool." On the other hand, Mr. Lawrence moved that the memorial be received, and argued that some decisive legislative action was urgently required to check the fearful spread of drunkenness, crime, and mortality in the town. Mr. Clint, another magistrate, said that there was no more relative drunkenness in Liverpool than in other large centres of population, and that disease and mortality were more due to overcrowding. Ultimately, the applications for new licenses were heard, and every one of them refused.

What the present state of the town is we gather from the confession of a local paper, the *Liverpool Albion*:—"A sub-committee appointed recently by the town council of Liverpool to investigate the causes of the excessive mortality of the town have reported to the health committee that the chief causes assigned for the excessive mortality were intemperance, indigence, and over-crowding. As a remedy the committee suggested the provision of decent dwellings for the working classes, the opening up of close and confined courts, and encouragement of cleanliness by securing an ample supply of pure water, and the substitution of water-closets for open privies. The sub-committee also recommended that the council should be asked to Parliament for an Act to control the sale of excisable liquors, in order to check if possible the spread of drunkenness. The number of deaths registered in the borough of Liverpool during the week ending the 18th of August were 518, an increase of 200 over the corrected average of the last ten years."

A YEAR'S CRIME.

The judicial statistics of England and Wales for the past year have just been published. The total number of murders was 135, being one in excess of the previous year. 76 were reported from the counties, 51 from boroughs, and 8 by the metropolitan police. In Lancashire 28 cases occurred, of which 13 came from Liverpool. In Yorkshire there were 15 cases; in Durham, 10 cases; in Somerset, 7; in Southampton, 7; in Devon, 6; in Kent, 6; in Gloucester, Stafford, and Worcester, 5 each. Some of the remaining counties had smaller numbers, while in 13 English and Welsh counties no case of murder occurred. There were 54 attempts to murder as compared with 40 for the preceding year; and 279 cases of manslaughter as compared with 214 for the previous year. The cases of stabbing, shooting at, &c., numbered 769, showing a decrease of four from the previous year. There were 232 cases of concealment of birth in 1864-5, being less by three than in the preceding year. Of these, 119 were in the counties, 25 in boroughs, 88 in the metropolitan police district, and none in the City of London. The burglaries reported were 2,615, being an increase of 24 on the previous return; highway robberies, &c., 716; arson, 470; and attempted suicide, 787. The number of proved offences against the person was 2,586; offences against property, with violence, 5,160; malicious offences against property, 669; other offences, 43,298. The total number of persons convicted last year was 312,822, of whom 264,214 were males, and 50,668 females. The cases of stealing and attempting to steal numbered 44,908; the assault cases 98,776. There were 10,392 offences against the game laws. The total number of persons proceeded against exceeded by 12,000 the number of the previous year. The total number of appeals to quarter sessions from the decisions of justices acting out of sessions in 1865 was 91, of which 57 were affirmed and 34 quashed. The coroners' inquests for last year amounted to 25,011, showing an increase of 224 over the previous year; 17,566 were males and 7,445 females. The total costs of the inquests was 74,915*l.* 4s. 3d., giving an average for each inquest of 2*l.* 19s. 10d. The number of commitments in criminal proceedings for the year was 19,614, being very slightly in excess of the previous year. The capital convictions for the last five years were as follow:—1861, 26; 1862, 28; 1863, 29; 1864 32; 1865, 20. Of the twenty persons sentenced to death in 1865, eight were left for execution; one committed suicide in prison; in eight the sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life, in one commuted to a year's imprisonment, in one the convict was sent to Broadmoor as insane, in one (an Italian) a pardon was granted on condition of his leaving the country, and in one a free pardon was granted, the verdict not being considered satisfactory. The number of executions last year was seven, compared with 19 in 1864 and 22 in 1863. The number sentenced to death in 1865 is the lowest on record, and contrasts strongly with the number forty years before—the number in 1825 being 1,036. The cost of proceedings on indictments paid by the Treasury last year was 134,901*l.* 17s. 10d., or an average of 7*l.* 18s. 10d. for each case proceeded against. The total cost of the prisons last year was 558,757*l.* 14s. 3d., compared with 433,045*l.* for the previous year. The total amount paid for reformatories was 48,505*l.* 15s. 1d., and for industrial schools, 15,493*l.* 15s. 4d. The total charge of the lunatic asylums was 49,311*l.* 11s. 10d.

GOSSIP FROM ROME.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* affirms it has from a "source so certain as not to admit of a shadow of a doubt," that Cardinal Antonelli, in obedience to instructions from the Sovereign Pontiff, has recently informed Count de Sartiges of his Holiness's desire now to accomplish, so far as circumstances will admit, the various reforms at different times suggested by France, and that Count de Sartiges has been requested to discuss the subject with his Government in order that the latter may aid the Court of Rome by its advice and suggestions.

A Roman letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* contains the following:—

Monsignor Place, the new Bishop of Marseilles, has returned here from Paris, where he saw his friend M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and was also closeted some time with the Emperor. He is the bearer of good news, the Emperor having told him that he wished nothing better than to continue his protection to the Holy See, but that the Court of Rome must also, on its side, do something. The Emperor does not urge the literal adoption of Cardinal Sala's plan of Reform, which I told you had been presented to this Government by the French ambassador, but he has made it the basis of other propositions, quite as distasteful at the Vatican. He recommends in this scheme a representative system, to be composed of two chambers, and the appropriation of the monastic lands by the State. It is doubtful whether the

Court of Rome can meet the proposal with the old *non possumus*, for its position is very critical, and, as Napoleon told Monsignor Place, "it must do something."

The encyclical is hourly expected, but it is very doubtful whether, beyond protesting against the suppression of the religious orders, and promulgating bitter complaints, it has any practical object; and we are not likely to learn from it the resolution of the Pope, or the policy he will adopt. A consistory is to meet in September, on the Monday after Ember week, but it is not known whether the Holy Father will then announce measures of reform or any project whatever. It is the opinion of the diplomatic world here that he will do nothing, the rather as the reactionary cardinals, particularly Patrizi, Cagiano, and Caterini, are continually whispering him that the French Emperor is very ill and drawing near his end, and that the Church will soon be able to sing the psalm of deliverance. On the other hand, there are well-informed persons who believe that his Holiness will end by treating directly with the King of Italy, and he is even said to be now corresponding with him — a rumour wholly incredible. The Pope said the other day to a high parsonage: "Dopo un' altra sfuriata si accommoderà tutto (After another shake all will arrange itself)." Whatever might be meant by this enigmatic speech, one thing is certain, that the party in favour of the Pope's departure never exerted itself more, nor felt more assured of success, than at this moment. It even speaks in secret of an abduction of his Holiness and the substitution of a false Pope, a design which those who know the Vatican do not deem chimerical, the nineteenth century notwithstanding. The Liberal Roman Committee wish to detain the Holy Father at all hazards, though they aim at his dethronement, and they have ordered their secret police to watch his movements, and to kill the horses in his carriage rather than let him escape. This underground conflict of parties and passions, involving such weighty issues, gives the situation here a dramatic interest, which enchains the observer. Not the least striking of its results is the change in the tone of the Liberal Italian journals in reference to the Pope, and the growing moderation of their language. Something of this may be observed even in the organ of the secret committee, the *Roma dei Rimani*.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Court left Osborne on Wednesday, and on Thursday evening proceeded from Windsor to Balmoral. The distance from Windsor to Aboyne—582 miles—was accomplished in about eighteen hours. Her Majesty arrived at Balmoral at noon on Friday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh visited her Majesty on Friday.

A Scotch contemporary gives currency to rumours that the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) "suffers some serious mental and physical results from grief at the recent death of her infant son Sigismund, and anxiety for the safety of her husband during the Austrian campaign" in which he won so much honour.

The infant Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth, the children of the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, have been sent back to Darmstadt.

The Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have arrived at Windsor from their wedding tour on the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses will to-morrow leave for Balmoral, Frogmore House not being quite ready for their reception.

The Earl of Derby, accompanied by the Countess, left town on Thursday for Knowsley, near Liverpool, for the season; the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal, is staying at Heron Court, near Christchurch, Hants; the Earl of Carnarvon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is staying at Buxton, Derbyshire; the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, the Home Secretary, has gone on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, at Stowe, Bucks; Lord Stanley is the Secretary of State in town during the absence of the other members of the Cabinet.

The death is announced of Mrs. Kent, wife of Mr. Samuel Saville Kent, late of Road-hill House, Wilts—the scene of the memorable murder in 1860. Mrs. Kent died at Llangollen.

Viscount Boyne is gazetted as a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Brancepeth.

The venerable Dr. Pusey left his country residence in the Isle of Wight last week, to labour among the cholera patients in the east end of London.

The Tory Government have been guilty of a piece of paltry spite. Mr. Beales, on account of his prominence in the Reform movement, has not been reappointed revising barrister for Middlesex.

Miscellaneous News.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.—The Glasgow authorities propose to expend 1,250,000*l.* in buying up the worst parts of the city and improving them.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending August 25th, 1,132, of which 387 were new. Separate wards and special arrangements are made for cholera patients.

THE IRISH FENIANS.—Several American Fenians have been liberated from prison, on the understanding that they embark for America at once. It is thought that as a popular measure the new Lord Lieutenant will relax somewhat the long imprisonment imposed on some of the Fenian captives under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—About 140,000 persons visited the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington on Monday, which were open free in celebration of the Prince Consort's birthday. The gardens are to be open free every Wednesday afternoon during the two ensuing months of September and October.

REPRESENTATION OF BRECON.—A new Liberal candidate last week appeared in the field, in the person of Lord Alfred Churchill, formerly M.P. for Woodstock. On Thursday his lordship's declaration of his political principles were received with great satisfaction by a large meeting of the Liberal committee. His lordship's political views included a measure of reform not less comprehensive than that recently withdrawn, and the total abolition of Church-rates.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—It had been intended that the ballad concert of Monday should be the last of this season, but it having been attended by upwards of 17,000 persons, one more will be given in the week following the Worcester Festival, about the 20th of September. Upwards of 120,000 visitors have attended the series given this autumn at the Crystal Palace. During the week ending Friday last, no less than 116,108 persons (including the Foresters) visited the Palace.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—There was a very frightful accident on the Great Eastern Railway on Saturday near to Ely. The train was one which carries passengers at cheap rates from Peterborough to Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Near to Ely, while rounding a curve, the engine left the rails and ran down an embankment. The carriages were heaped upon each other in fearful disorder. The driver of the engine was killed, and several of the passengers were much injured.

AN EXECUTION TOOK PLACE AT MANCHESTER last Saturday, the first that has taken place in that city since 1798. The criminal was Burrows, the young man who was found guilty at the last Manchester Assizes of the murder of an Irish labourer employed by his father, who, it will be remembered, was a farmer, living at Hopwood, near Rochdale. The unfortunate man never denied his guilt, and he appears to have been very penitent. No doubt from the rareness of such an occurrence in that part of the country, the horrible performance was witnessed by close upon 40,000 persons.

THE CITY GARDENS.—The Temple Gardens, the chief lungs of the city, have been thrown open to the public in the evening for a period of nearly three months, and during that time have been frequented by the inhabitants of the crowded streets and courts of the City, the Strand Holborn, and St. Giles's districts, Lambeth, &c., to the number of about a quarter of a million, and not one flower has been plucked or the slightest injury done to the gardens by them. During the present season, Mr. Broome, the gardener, has provided, with the approbation of Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., the treasurer, a cask of New River water for the frequenters of the gardens, a boon which is highly appreciated.—*City Press.*

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—Mr. F. Sargood, of Thornton-heath, near Croydon, entertained the pupils of the Reedham Orphan Asylum at a *fête* in his beautiful grounds, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Upwards of 260 were present, including many former pupils, teachers, &c. Towards the close of the day, some of the children recited several compositions in prose and poetry. This is the second year in which the inmates of the Asylum have had a day's recreation through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Sargood. This lady and gentleman have also, within the past few weeks, entertained no fewer than 2,000 Sunday-school children of all denominations, with their teachers and friends, in a similar manner.

A BAD EMINENCE.—The *Liverpool Albion* has the following:—"Liverpool has been pronounced the most drunken, the most criminal, the most pauper-oppressed and most death-stricken town in England. And it is true. Its extreme drunkenness, and the excessive number of prisoners whose crimes are traceable to the indulgence in strong drink, arrest the attention of her Majesty's judges; its pauperism weighs heavily upon the ratepayers; its annual rate of mortality—which was last week at the rate of fifty-six per thousand—is so high that those whose business familiarises them with the statistics of disease and death are appalled by it. The drunken cases dealt summarily with by the magistrates are set down at the annual rate of one in thirty-three of the population, a much larger proportion than is shown by any other town in the kingdom. These statistics do not mean that one in every thirty-three of the inhabitants of Liverpool is fined for drunkenness every year, but that the fines inflicted for drunkenness have averaged that proportion. The habitual drunkards, in their periodic appearances before the bench, form an endless chain of besotted creatures. The same sinners come before their worships frequently; and each conviction is treated by the statistics as a separate case. According to the recently published judicial statistics, there are 3,100 habitual drunkards in Liverpool, and they are about equally divided as to sexes. This wretched army of victims, who immolate themselves at the altar of alcohol, are never very long out of the hands of the police."

THE EVICTIONS IN HOLBORN.—An indignation meeting was held on Friday evening in Bleeding Heart-yard, Holborn, to protest against the system of ejecting poor persons from their houses. Mr. G. Brooke occupied the chair, and the meeting was numerously attended by the poor people, male and female, of the district. Mr. Whitworth moved a resolution affirming that the meeting was of opinion that the crowded condition of the poor in streets, courts, and alleys, in houses unfit for human habitation, was an evil of such magnitude in this city as to call for the immediate attention of the Legislature. The resolution was seconded and adopted, as was also a second proposed by Mr. Osborne, and seconded by Mr. Mayhew, urging that it was the imperative duty of the public to demand that all persons turned out of their dwellings should receive some compensation. A letter was read from Mr. T. M. Torrens, M.P., expressing his sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and tendering his assistance in any movement that might be inaugurated for the removal of the evil. The honourable member added:—"Some of us who represent populous places tried hard last session to get a bill passed which would have done much to mitigate the evil in future; but a combination of selfish interests and selfish prejudices proved strong enough to cripple our best efforts to get the measure through its various stages this year. We have given notice, however, to renew the endeavour next session, and in the meanwhile every circumstantial exposure of the hardships inflicted on the working classes by wholesale evictions and demolition as now carried on will be of essential service." The reading of this letter was loudly cheered. It was decided that a public subscription should be raised in aid of the movement, and Mr. Skinner, of High Holborn, was appointed treasurer. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

THE CROPS OF 1866.—Mr. Turner, of Richmond, in his annual report to the *Times*, the result of a very wide travelling experience, says:—"The weather during the summer has been generally dull, and all grain crops show a want of sunshine, especially in the midland and northern counties, by the absence of brightness in the straw and by the slowness with which the corn ripens. Great progress has been made in harvest work in the southern counties, where a large portion of the crop of white corn has been safely carried. In the midland counties much of the crop has been cut, and a good deal carried, while in the northern counties reaping has commenced in the earlier districts, none has been carried, and a great deal of grain will not be ripe for one or two weeks yet. It will thus be seen that we are to have a lingering harvest, and I think throughout the whole kingdom it will be a fortnight later than was the harvest last year. The crop of wheat on good land is heavy; on moderate, undrained, and badly-farmed land the crop is light, and in many places much broken down by the heavy winds prevailing early in this month. Over the whole country I think the wheat crop is nearly but not quite an average one. What has been carried up to this time is perfectly sound, but much of it is not dry enough to grind yet. The oat crop varies very greatly, and is, I think, scarcely an average one. Barley is an excellent crop—above an average,—and in many of the best malting districts the crop has been carried in fair condition. I expect the sample will prove very good. Beans and peas are an average crop. The prospect for turnips varies considerably. In some parts of Northumberland they have grown badly, while in Cumberland and in Yorkshire the promise of an abundant crop of this most valuable root is greater than it has been for many years. Over the whole country I am persuaded we shall have more than an average crop. Mangolds are very good, and I cannot help thinking our farmers would find it profitable to have more of this root than they have lately grown. It can be grown when turnips are very uncertain, and when the land is well cultivated and the seed well put in the return on much ground is far heavier and the root quite as valuable for dairy or fattening purposes as turnips. The potato crop is very promising, but very little of the general field crop for winter use has been taken up yet. Thus far very little disease has appeared. The hay harvest has been a lingering one. Crops were generally good, and when the grass was cut early the hay was easily made, and secured in excellent condition; when the grass was cut late, much of it has been seriously injured.

MORE PROPOSED DEPUTATIONS TO THE QUEEN.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Paddington branch of the Reform League on Friday evening, which was largely attended, Mr. D'Gruyther was warmly eulogised by Messrs. Johnstone, Williams, Thompson, Phillips, and Davison for the courage and ability displayed by him in his correspondence with Sir Thomas Biddulph and the Queen. A vote of thanks to him was carried by acclamation. It was further reported that the Clerkenwell branch had also passed a resolution appointing a deputation to wait on the Queen for the dismissal of the Earl of Derby from office, and that it would not be long before another deputation was appointed by those who had suffered from the brutality of the police. Mr. Wilson said he had forwarded the resolutions that had been passed at the Foresters' Hall to Sir Thomas Biddulph and the Duke of Cambridge, and that he had heard from them in reply. General Forster said he had laid the resolution thanking the soldiers for their manly forbearance on the 23rd of July before the Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Thomas Biddulph, as usual, referred him to the Home Secretary. In reply to Sir Thomas Biddulph, he said that since he did not write by authority he could not accept his answer, and requested him to obtain her Majesty's commands on the subject, and relative to the resolution forwarded to the Duke of Cambridge the meeting would observe that since it had been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief it was the property of the soldiers, and could not be withheld from them if they demanded it. It was then resolved that the branch should place itself in the highest possible efficiency to enter on the coming struggle, and that the chairman, Mr. Wilson, be appointed in the room of Mr. Burroughs, who had resigned on account of bad health, and the secretary drew up a plan for the purpose. The meeting concluded with a special vote of thanks to Mr. Burroughs.

Literature.

*THE PLACE OF MAN IN CREATION.**

No evidence has yet been adduced by those who claim for man descent from apes, that even the most intelligent apes speculate on their origin. But man speculates on *his* origin with great persistence and with more or less wisdom. A deep interest attaches to the subject. The various conflicting theories inspire their advocates with an enthusiasm before which the dry light of logic is too often dispelled. Orthodoxy has been frequently charged, and not without justice, with presumption, with dogmatism, and with all uncharitableness. But the tables are completely turned, and we venture to say that the writings of those who ridicule the representations of Scripture, and deny the account in Genesis of the creation of man, display far more hasty reasoning, more determination to reach a forgone conclusion, more special pleading and more intolerance than has ever been shown by the advocates of the old-fashioned view. Whether the human race originated with one pair who came fully formed from the hand of their Maker endowed with all the characteristics of humanity, or whether man is a lineal descendant of the ape and has struggled up to his present position through a countless succession of ages, is simply a question of evidence. Those who regard the statements of Scripture as evidence absolutely conclusive, and who are prepared to reject every scientific fact that seems to make against the letter of the testimony, may at least console themselves with the reflection that many of their opponents are equally deaf with one ear, and that for such disputants it is only needful that an assertion should be found in the Scriptures for it to be at once consigned to the region of puerile superstition. Dr. Moore reminds us that according to one of the many theories of the origin of man the Bible properly interpreted is favourable to the notion of several distinct starting points; so that perhaps ere long we shall see the most superstitious believers in the Word and the most abject worshippers of material science meeting together and kissing one another, and thus abundantly vindicating the faith of all Christian people that the God of the Bible is one with the God of nature. But it is not by distorting the language of the Book of Genesis that those are to be satisfied who seek a precise agreement between the letter of revelation and the dogmas of science; it is by a careful, patient, and modest examination of the facts which science brings to light. On the question of the origin of man there is no need to attempt any violence with those Scriptural statements which have been interpreted by all but universal consent to mean that the human family has sprung from but one stock, and that man came at once from his Creator's hand with precisely those physical and mental capacities which he now enjoys. Notwithstanding the boasted certainties of science, theories, whose name is Legion, are now held by various schools of inquirers that are mutually destructive. The believer in Scripture, and in the popular tradition of the genesis of the race, would have more cause for anxiety if his opponents presented an undivided front. But as long as one party affirms, with Professor Rudiger Wagner, that "there is nothing more certain, "according to Darwin's theory, than the inference "that both ape and man had for their single pro- "genitor a form intermediate between ape and man," or with M. Carl Vogt that such an inference is Wagner's own, and that "no Darwinist has either "raised that question or drawn the inference, for "the simple reason that it neither accords with the "facts nor their consequences," but that the true idea more probably is that "*the ape-type does not cul-* "*minate in one but in three anthropoid apes*, which "belong to at least different genera," and that there is no reason "why American races of man "may not be derived from American apes, negroes "from African apes, or negritos, *perhaps*, from "Asiatic apes";—as long as it is contended by some that the present *unity* of mankind is to be attributed to their having freely mingled together, and does not disprove the theory of an origin from *several* kinds of apes, and by others that the *diversity* amongst mankind is to be attributed to the fact of men *not* having mingled together, and therefore does not disprove the theory of but *one* tribe of ancestral apes; as long, in short, as there are as many conflicting theories on the *mode* of man's introduction to the earth as there are as to the *time*, so long we can well afford to be patient, and to feel that the hour has not yet come for cutting our bark adrift from all its old moorings.

Our author carefully examines every argument by which the development of man from the ape is sought to be established. On some of these we think he spends too much labour, but at any rate, it is an advantage to see sophistries disposed of with completeness. With great skill and force Dr. Moore exposes the vast assumptions with which many of the theories in dispute are allied. He has a perfect mastery of the facts, and he marshals and estimates them with a steady unbiassed judgment. The votaries of physical science in the present day appear to apply in the domain of reasoning principles which are very properly adopted in conquering mechanical difficulties. To the engineer, every valley is exalted, and every mountain and hill is made low: so in like manner, the speculator on the origin of man may be encountered by a mountain of facts which lies in the direction of his theory; but it is "so much the worse for the facts"; he goes straight on, the career of his hypothesis must not be arrested by any such trifles. Or, a yawning chasm of ignorance into which scarcely a ray of light penetrates, opens at his feet. A timid and humble mind would cautiously approach the abyss, and certainly would not affirm that the path was clear as the day and stable as the rock. Not so our speculator; he at once projects an airy bridge of all-sufficing hypothesis over which he goes gaily on his way. The engineer may invent, but so may not the reasoner. We want Messrs. Darwin, Huxley, Oken, and other naturalists, to tell us all they know, and to pour light, as many of them are eminently qualified to do, upon some of the most interesting subjects of research,—we are ready to listen even to their feeblest conjectures when they are presented as conjectures; but we must have far more than conjecture before we can give up all we have been accustomed to believe, and to believe, as it seems to us, with abundant reason. Dr. Moore's able book will do much to counteract the influence of the hypothetical school. While it shows that the testimony of facts as they are at present known, is on the side of those who claim for the human race a single origin, and who deny the "development" theory whatever form it may take, the book also harmonises with our best feelings on the dignity of man. It is gratifying to find that the strictest reason demands our repudiation of an apish ancestry. In spite of all that may be said to the contrary, we are satisfied man will continue, with an obstinacy very aggravating to those who hold briefs for the apes, to believe in his immediate divine origin. Dr. Moore's book will convince the unscientific reader that this deep-seated prejudice is countenanced, not abandoned, by fact and by logic. The author has read widely, thought closely, and written luminously. In dealing with the theories of Oken, Lamarck, and Darwin, which deny the creation of various *kinds* of animated beings, and contend that all existing kinds "developed themselves according "to the inmate tendency to variability in them," aided by outward conditions also variable, Dr. Moore remarks that the facts upon which the hypothesis is founded "do not exist, or are only "imaginary, since none of the naturalists have ever "seen any creature *in transitu* from one class to "another, notwithstanding all the innate tendency "to vary and change from one to another supposed "to be for ever going on." As Hugh Miller says, "There are no intermediate species, no connecting "links," and until naturalists can produce them the development theory has a fatal flaw.

We commend Dr. Moore's book as a fair statement of the case, and as a chain of clear and able reasoning. The author is already well known to most of our readers by his "Power of the Soul over "the Body," and by his "Use of the Body in Rela- "tion to the Mind." The work we have now noticed will add to Dr. Moore's reputation. It will more than answer the hope expressed in the preface where he says, those "to whom the matter is new, "may be assisted to see their way to a wholesome "decision; and since the origin of man will con- "tinue to be a theme more or less brought out to "view in all the fast-coming speculations, scientific "or otherwise, perchance there may be 'a voice as "'unto him that hears,' from some thoughts in this "volume, by which life's path may become less "perilous and more profitable to the neophyte of "science."

Those who may be of doubtful mind, will, we think, when they have read the book, be convinced that its title is justified, that there *was* a "First "Man," and that he had a very definite and very respectable "Place in Creation." There is a very valuable appendix on "The Negro," which deserves careful attention. We close this notice with a single extract from a chapter entitled, "Man, the "Primate":—

"It is not true, however, that man's physical nature is so nearly allied to that of apes as to afford even the slightest grounds for the suspicion that they are related by natural descent. An ape is not only a beast by birthright, in being exempt from human responsibilities, tailors, cooks, and clergy, but he is a beast every bit of him. From germ to full growth and greyness, every atom of him is essentially ape—only ape; every fibre, every hair, every pore, every function, is altogether other than human in mould and fashion. The very globules of the blood and in the liquor in which they roll and live are so different from man's, that they would probably convey death instead of life if injected into man's veins.

"We might refer to functions of the body which are timed, the importance of which may be philosophically appreciated; the beat of the heart, the tone and contraction of the muscles, and, indeed, all the workings of the body, are differently timed in man. What would any human mother think of a baby born with a full suit of clothes on, and with arms strong and long enough to clasp her neck at once, and to hold on through any extent of motherly vagary, night and day, asleep or awake, for months together, until the little *attaché* has done with mamma, and sets up with teeth enough for himself?

"That is just what a baby ape does. There is bodily adaptation from the first to its native place and position. But a human babe comes into this breathing life with the Divine demand of weakness on the mother's heart, which responds with a consciousness that the hand which placed that babe upon her bosom, and opened a living fountain there, is the same that holds all the stars, and caused woman first to feel the tender touch of her God and Saviour, as imaged in an infant lying at her heart."

* *The First Man and His Place in Creation.* By George Moore, M.D. London: Longmans, Green, and Co.

*"PRISON LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS."**

Dr. Craven was the medical attendant assigned by the captors of the ex-President of the Southern States to wait on their prisoner from May 25, 1865, to Dec. 25th following. Mr. Davis was in ill-health during this time, and the author was therefore brought into continual contact with him. We are assured that no professional confidence is violated in Dr. Craven's pages, but he gives us a great deal of information which is new to us, and which Davis's friends and foes will alike be glad to read. The sympathy of the gallant Doctor was soon excited towards his patient, and, as the object was to divert the prisoner's mind, his professional adviser encouraged conversation, and, if his reports are faithful (and he appears to have recorded the conversations immediately on leaving the prisoner), we have Davis' view on a large range of subjects. The estimate formed of his opinions will naturally very much turn on the view we take of his political position and antecedents. He certainly does not speak when referring to matters in which he has been personally concerned, as an impartial witness. He is too much under the influence of passion, and of the sense of defeat and injustice, to permit him to take calm views of those subjects in which he is closely interested. The volume confirms what we knew before—that Davis is a very shrewd man; but we do not think that, on the whole, his reputation will gain by the representations of this book. He appears to have little self-control, and to be of a very violent temper. The scene that occurred when, after his incarceration, he was put in irons at Fortress Monroe does not present him in a position of dignity. It is worth reciting as throwing light on his character, and as giving us a good instance of the style in which his late Doctor can tell a story:—

"Captain Jerome E. Titlow, of the 3rd Pennsylvania Artillery, entered the prisoner's cell, followed by the blacksmith of the fort and his assistant, the latter carrying in his hands some heavy and harshly-rattling shackles. As they entered, Mr. Davis was reclining on his bed, feverish and weary after a sleepless night, the food placed near to him the preceding day still lying untouched on its tin plate near his bedside. 'Well?' said Mr. Davis, as they entered, slightly raising his head, 'I have an unpleasant duty to perform, sir,' said Captain Titlow, and, as he spoke, the senior blacksmith took the shackles from his assistant. Davis leaped instantly from his recumbent attitude, a flush passing over his face for a moment, and then his countenance growing livid and rigid as death. He grasped for breath, clutching his throat with the thin fingers of his right hand, and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted figure towered up to its full height, now appearing to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror, as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles. He said, slowly, and with a labouring chest, 'My God! you cannot have been sent to iron me'?"

An altercation with the captain then ensued, and on the blacksmith advancing a second time with the shackles, Davis seized him and hurled him half way across the room. Dr. Craven continues:—

"Hereupon Captain Titlow called in a sergeant and file of soldiers from the next room, and the sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Immediately Mr. Davis flew on him, seized his musket, and attempted to wrench it from his grasp. Of course such a scene could have but one issue. There was a short, passionate scuffle. In a moment Davis was flung upon his bed, and before his four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blacksmith and his assistants had done their work—one securing the rivet on the right ankle, while the other turned the key in the padlock on the left. This done, Mr. Davis lay for a moment as if in a stupor; then slowly raising himself and turning round, he dropped his shackled feet to the floor. The harsh clank of the striking chain seems first to have recalled him to his situation, and, dropping his face into his hands, he burst into a passionate flood of sobbing, rocking to and fro, and muttering at brief intervals, 'Oh, the shame, the shame!'"

We are wicked enough to think that in this and in many other of the anecdotes in the book there is a touch of exaggeration; there remains, however, no doubt, quite enough of truth in the preceding account to justify us in saying that the scene was discreditable to all parties; certainly Davis would have better consulted his dignity had he displayed a little more of that spirit which has so often been shown by the oppressed. Happily the fetters were soon removed by the kind representations (according to his own account) of the author. We feel some surprise to find Dr. Craven saying, near the close of the book, that self-control appeared to him to be

* *Prison Life of Jefferson Davis.* By Brevet Lieut.-Col. John J. Craven, M.D., Physician of the Prisoner. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

the most striking feature in Davis's character. The book abounds with instances of the contrary quality, but of course we cannot expect such a man in a position that he felt to be unjust, and under inflictions that he conceived to be cruel and uncalled for, to exhibit saintly patience. The author chivalrously says the best he can for Mr. Davis, and remarks that his book is the first statement made in Davis's favour which the Northern press has yet given to the world. He thinks "the character of Mr. Davis "will receive justice in history." We sincerely hope it will, but what the verdict of justice will be is at a matter of very vehement controversy. Dr. Craven's book may help to the finding of the verdict. He takes leave of his readers by saying that Davis should have an early trial, and that the voice of mercy should not be silenced. Our readers, whatever their American sympathies, will be much interested in the book. It is written in the form of a diary, and is full of incident and sprightly conversation. It tells, however, an imperfect tale of which we await the sequel. On the 18th of last November the author was ordered to hold no conversation with Davis except on "strictly professional matters," and there the diary therefore ends, though Dr. Craven continued in attendance some time longer. The public will thank him for what he has told, and will give him credit for having told it well.

NEW EDITIONS.

Popular Astronomy. A Series of Lectures. By George Biddell Airy, Astronomer Royal. (Macmillan and Co.) All who are engaged in the work of education, and all private students desirous of acquiring the elements of astronomical science, will rejoice in the appearance of this *fifth* edition of Mr. Airy's excellent little manual. It is, as the number of editions shows, well known and highly appreciated; and it would be quite out of place to pretend now to criticise it. It may be worth while, however, to indicate its method, as nearly as possible in the words of the author. He first points out illustratively how much of the fundamentals of astronomy may be acquired by personal observation, with the unaided eye, and in the coarsest manner; and insists that even such observation gains knowledge vastly superior to that of mere acquaintance with books, and builds up a science of external objects, rather than one of internal ideas. He next shows that the instrumental conceptions derived from the use of a common globe are sufficient for a general understanding of the instruments of an observatory, and that the elements which are the subjects of astronomical observation are so far the same with those of ordinary globe problems, that a person may proceed with some ease and certainty from the one to the other. The measuring astronomical distances is next exhibited as in some applications identical with, and in others equivalent to, the methods of ordinary theodolite surveying. More difficult far is the elucidation of the theory of centripetal and disturbing forces; but many students have already justified the author's expression of hope that the account will at least save them from gross errors, and be found accurate as far as it goes. On the last subject he has taken up, he observes: "The methods of ascertaining the weight of "the earth and other bodies, are still more difficult of "explanation; yet it is hoped that something may be "done even in these." It is only further necessary to say, that the author, recognising the desirableness of adapting his work to the requirements of a wider class of students than that for which it was originally intended (when delivered in the form of lectures, in 1848), and wishing to secure for it suitable revision, together with the introduction of sufficient notices of the various advances in astronomical science made in recent years, has placed it in the hands of Mr. Stirling for the final accomplishment of his design; and declares that he now issues the work "with the increased confidence derived "from the assistance of a friend on whose ability he "places complete reliance." An Appendix by Mr. Stirling also contains brief and clearly written articles on Foucault's Pendulum Experiment, on the Gyroscope, and on the Density of the Earth.

Christianity without Judaism. Essays, including the Substance of Sermons, &c. By the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Second Edition. Revised. (Longmans.) These essays first appeared in 1857, and have been sufficiently criticised in religious reviews and journals to render any detailed notice now unnecessary. We doubt whether they have exerted any considerable influence, or are likely to exert any future influence, as a whole, on the religious thought of the clerical classes, or on the popular feeling concerning Christianity. As to their aim, as it ultimately discloses itself, and even as to their general drift, they are very foreign to our sympathies and convictions; but nevertheless they contain much definite thought that may usefully stimulate searching inquiry on neglected questions involved in the general subject of the relation of Christianity to Judaism. Whatever proceeded from the late Baden Powell deserved to be received with profound respect, and with resolute determination to search and see: but, at the same time, we had for many years painfully felt that the author was in sad case as a "priest in holy orders" of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The volume before us contains the substance of two articles contributed by the author to Kitto's *Journal of Sacred Literature* in 1848. Two sermons appear to have been founded on those articles, and frequently delivered. Again, the argument of those sermons is here systematically enlarged upon. So that we have the third form of the writer's thoughts on "the Law and the Gospel," and "the Application and "Misapplication of Scripture in General." The essays may probably aid, in some of their detailed views, that "general higher appreciation of the real principles of "Christianity" which Mr. Baden Powell declared to be his grand object: and, although our stand-point for the entire subject, and our general conclusion, are alike different from his, we cannot but regard with sympathy and reverence an honest thinker and untiring inquirer who looks at religious questions in the light of such a principle—patiently justified to himself—as this:—"The old dispensations lowered heavenly things to "human weaknesses; the new seeks to raise human "weaknesses to heavenly things." But we cannot say that he seems to us to have ever conceived of the spiritual essence of Christianity, or to have penetrated to the central points of the Christian Theology.

BRIEF NOTICES.

A Smaller Dictionary of the Bible. For the Use of Schools and Young Persons. By William Smith, LL.D. (John Murray.) The service which has been rendered to the study of the Classics in schools by the "Smaller" Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, and of Biography and Mythology, it is sought to do also to the study of the Bible by the excellent work now before us. The wants of scholars having already been provided for by the editor, in the three-volume work which has perhaps given the highest expression we yet have of the variety and fulness of English Biblical learning; and the peculiar needs of families and persons of fair culture having been specially regarded in Mr. Aldis Wright's condensation of that work, under Dr. Smith's superintendence; it only remained that this more elementary work should be prepared "for the use "of schools and young persons in general." It is briefer far, and its information more closely packed, than any similar popular work; its accuracy may be implicitly depended upon; and it is a model of clearness and precision. Sunday-school teachers, and studious young men who are yet not professional students, will find that it has peculiar fitness to them, as supplying in the most compact form the information they may seek. The well-known talent and experience of Dr. William Smith will be the best guarantee that the work, drawn up by himself, is done thoroughly and skilfully, and that nothing has been neglected which could adapt it to the wants of those for whom it is intended. It is of the same form as the Smaller Classical Dictionaries of the editor; and has many woodcuts, and illustrative maps.

A Reference Book of English History. From the Invasion of Cæsar to the Present Time. By Alex. Charles Ewald, of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, Editor of "The Civil Service Guide." (F. Warne and Co.) This is a small volume of only some two hundred pages, but it contains a marvellous amount of matter, and is the product of great labour, painstaking, and patience. In the compilation, the author has made use of the Calendars of State Papers, and other latest and most reliable authorities. He will himself best describe the contents of his book:—it is "intended to "serve as a brief and concise book of reference to the "student or reader of English history, and to obviate "the necessity of constant research and investigation "regarding facts which often escape the memory, and "require the consultation of numerous works. It is "divided into five parts: 1. A Table of Chronology, "containing a brief summary of the various important "events which have influenced the current of English "History:—2. Tables of Genealogy, showing the claim "of the various royal houses to the throne of England, "together with their collateral branches:—3. A Dictionary of Battles and Sieges, briefly giving the date, "the names of commanders on either side, and the "result of engagements famous in the annals of our "military and naval history:—4. Lines of Biography "of eminent individuals:—5. A brief Dictionary of the "English Constitution, embracing the principal enactments of our jurisprudence and system of government." Thus comprehensive, and condensed in the highest degree, it is the very book a student will value as saving much time and labour when a fact or date in English history is suddenly wanted, and as presenting bird's-eye views of different departments of that history which may serve to refresh the memory after their subjects have been more fully studied. Journalists and all ordinary public writers may find it to their advantage to have such a book always at hand. It deserves to be successful, for it is fitted to be exceedingly useful.

Smart Sayings of Great Personages: A Repertory of Wit, Anecdote, Apothegm, and Repartee, of Statesmen, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Actors, Poets, Painters, and Philosophers. (Darton and Co.) It is said by the compiler that the preparation of this little book was suggested by the saying (whatever exaggeration there may be in the observation) of Dr. Channing, that "one "anecdote of a man is worth a volume of biography": and that he conceives himself to have gained more pleasure, as well as better glimpses of individual character and genius, from the anecdotes he has here brought together, than would have been obtained "from the most eloquent eulogies, the most learned "disquisitions, or the most discriminating criticisms." Very likely, indeed, we should say; but we did not know that eulogies, disquisitions, and criticisms were the constituent parts of biography; and therefore we have not been able to see how the remark of Channing is borne out by the compiler's experience. Channing scarcely ever penned a more superficial and indistinguishing observation than that quoted. At the same time, the book thus ushered in has a number of good things in it, collected seemingly from very various sources, and very well indexed. Books of the kind have their uses; but, as we have repeatedly said of collections of jokes and epigrams, so may we say even of these "Smart "Sayings," notwithstanding their variousness and their alternation between grave and gay, that they are very wearisome to read continuously, though amusing enough, and often surprisingly suggestive, when dipped into now and then. Among books of its class this deserves to be popular; although containing many things that can hardly be ranked under the head of "*smart* sayings," and many more that are very apocryphal or incorrect.

Proverbial Philosophy. By M. F. Tupper, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. Two-hundredth Thousand. Bijou Edition. (Moxon and Co.) Mr. Tupper's numerous admirers have now the earliest and best of his literary productions in as perfect a form as can possibly be given to it—one which permits them to make the volume a pocket-companion, should they be so pleased, or which is well suited for presentation to a friend. The "bijou edition," in which the work reaches a *two-hundredth thousand*, may be considered as a sort of commemoration of its popularity; and may well be regarded with complacency by the author. The book is nearly thirty years old, and remains, as we think properly, unaltered; as the author felt that "the "verdict of the public, very early given in its favour, "ought not to be challenged by textual alterations." At the same time he intimates that his "matured "taste" might have desired improvements alike of the arguments and expressions: while he adds that "it "is due to his own conscientiousness" to state that he has never seen any reason to wish the moral teaching altered, or the work of revision would on that ground have been undertaken without hesitation. We have no intention whatever of implying here any opinion, favourable or adverse, of the literary character of the work itself, in thus reporting on the new edition. It is not, however, altogether a secret to our readers that we distinguish somewhat considerately between the spirit and aim of the book, and the substance of its thought and manner of the conveyance of its notions.

FOR THE YOUNG.

Harry Lawton's Adventures; or, a Young Sailor's Wanderings in Strange Lands. With numerous Illustrations.—*The Warringtons Abroad; or, Twelve Months in Germany, Italy, and Egypt.* With numerous Illustrations. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.) Here are two capital books for young people, under twelve—the former particularly likely to interest boys, the latter adapted equally to girls and boys. The adventures of "Harry Lawton" are well told, and, while as a whole improbable enough, the truth of detail is preserved all through his experiences of the Indian Seas, China and South America. There are diversified incidents that will be delightful to the young reader, brightly-drawn sketches of character, and a good deal of information concerning the countries named and their inhabitants. In the "Warringtons Abroad," there is quite as much to commend; the individual persons of the story are interesting, the dialogue is lively, the descriptions of places visited are truthful and distinct, and a cheerful religious spirit breathes gently through the whole. The great attraction of both books is their profusion and beauty of illustration, which quite surpasses what has usually been attempted in books for the young. Some of the vignettes are exceedingly pretty; and the full-page illustrations, having continental towns and Egyptian antiquities for their subjects, are very satisfactory pictures, and excellently engraved on wood. They are in large square octavo, on toned paper, fine type, and remarkably cheap.

Home in the Holy Land. A Tale illustrating Customs and Incidents in Modern Jerusalem. By Mrs. Finn. (Nisbet and Co.) A residence of many years in Jerusalem has qualified Mrs. Finn for a minute and full description of domestic life in Palestine; and she has done well in working up the materials thus acquired into the form of a tale, which vividly presents the situations, incidents, and characters of which she has had ample knowledge and experience. We think no previous work had given so complete a picture of that which is peculiar to daily life in the Holy Land, with all its "startling contrasts" of European ideas and manners with the customs and usages of the very time of Abraham. Travellers cannot thoroughly understand, can scarcely gain opportunity even to see, the life which Mrs. Finn depicts; and there is such an air of reality about her sketches that one can well believe they have all had their originals in actual life; and we can but regret that the fictitious element of the book, however slight it may be, disguises the reality of events and

ortraiture of persons in several instances in which assurance of their genuineness would make them profoundly instructive, while doubt as to their handling and colouring robs them of their higher interest. Yet we warmly commend the book, believing its picture, as a whole, to be admirably true, as it is—with the exception of a few diffuse and needless passages—remarkably pleasant reading for the young. It will be easily understood that there will be abundant variety in a volume the author of which has gathered her materials during a period of residence in which "Jerusalem was at first a mere Arab town, but has become the resort of royal personages, scientific travellers, historical celebrities." There are several illustrations.

EXTRACTS FROM NEW BOOKS.

Lamb's Literary Evenings.—When you went to Lamb's rooms on the Wednesday evenings (his "At Home"), you generally found the card-table spread out, Lamb himself one of the players. On the corner of the table was a snuff box; and the game was enlivened by sundry brief ejaculations and pungent questions, which kept alive the wits of the party present. It was not "silent whist"! I do not remember whether, in common with Sarah Battle, Lamb had a weakness in favour of "Hearts." I suppose that it was at one of these meetings that he made that shrewd remark which has since escaped into notoriety:—"Martin," observed he, "if dirt were trumps, what a hand you would hold!" It is not known what influence Martin's trumps had on the rubber then in progress. When the conversation become general, Lamb's part in it was very effective. His short, clear sentences always produced effect. He never joined in talk unless he understood the subject; then, if the matter in question interested him, he was not slow in showing his earnestness, but I never heard him argue or talk for argument's sake. If he was indifferent to the question, he was silent. The supper of cold meat, on these occasions, was always on the side-table—not very formal, as may be imagined; and every one might rise when it suited him, and cut a slice or take a glass of porter, without reflecting on the abstinence of the rest of the company. Lamb would, perhaps, call out and bid the hungry guest help himself without ceremony. We learn (from Hazlitt) that Martin Burney's eulogies on books were sometimes intermingled with expressions of his satisfaction with the veal pie which employed him at the sideboard. After the game was won (and lost) the ring of the cheerful glasses announced that punch or brandy-and-water had become the order of the night. "It was curious to observe the gradations in Lamb's manner to his various guests, although it was courteous to all. With Hazlitt he talked as though they met the subject in discussion on equal terms; with Leigh Hunt he exchanged repartees; to Wordsworth he was almost respectful; with Coleridge he was sometimes jocose, sometimes deferring; with Martin Burney fraternally familiar; with Manning affectionate; with Godwin merely courteous: or, if friendly, then in a minor degree. The man whom I found at Lamb's house more frequently than any other person was Martin Burney. He is now scarcely known; yet Lamb dedicated his prose works to him, in 1818, and there described him as 'no common judge of books and men'; and Southey, corresponding with Rickman, when his 'Joan of Arc was being reprinted, says,—'The best omen I have heard of its well-doing is that Martin Burney likes it.'"—*Charles Lamb: a Memoir.*

General Butler.—The time has not yet fully come when a just and fair estimate is to be made of Butler's general character. Seldom has any man been more unfairly treated than Butler was by a great part of the press of this country in reference to his well-known order respecting the women of New Orleans. When that order was in the first instance misapprehended, the feeling of indignation which it awakened was natural enough. But when it became known that it was simply a case of bad taste under circumstances of great provocation, still the adverse journals, finding they had started such a good cry, had not the fairness to give it up. It must surely be admitted that the least which can be expected from the people of a captured place, in return for immunity and protection, is that they should abstain from insulting their captors. It was not so with the women of New Orleans. They studied every possible means of annoying and insulting the Federal soldiers, sometimes by contemptuous gestures, and sometimes by more filthy insults. When the funeral of a Federal officer was proceeding through the street, a Southern woman came out on her balcony laughing conspicuously and derisively as it passed. This sort of thing was rather more than flesh and blood could stand, and Butler accordingly issued an order, which, though in substance perhaps was not more harsh than was justified by the circumstances, was couched in terms which were, and were perhaps meant to be, offensive. In doing so he acted with very bad taste, but surely a case of verbal bad taste, in the excitement of civil war, and under circumstances of strong provocation, was not sufficient to justify the storm of execration which was hurled against Butler. And I do not think that the public feeling of the North, even under all the bitterness of civil war, would have tolerated in one of their generals any marked violation of that respect towards the sex which the extremest of partisans will scarcely deny to be one of their distinguishing characteristics. Nevertheless there is no doubt that Butler is more hated throughout the South than any other Northern general, and it must be left to the future to decide whether and to what extent there is just cause for it. Only I remember one particular case which to my mind throws some general light upon the nature of the feeling against him. In a letter in the *Times*, written by a lady of New Orleans immediately after the Federal occupation, among other bitter complaints was the following:—"Butler has taken away all arms from us, and put arms into the hands of our negro slaves, and we are in momentary dread of assassination." A day or two afterwards, among other items of Northern news, I read the following:—"Butler has organised an efficient negro police at New Orleans." So much for two ways of stating the same thing. At any rate, whatever faults the historian of the future may have to allege against Butler, it will always be remembered in his favour that no man has done more than he to make the status of the negro as a soldier respected.—*America During and After the War, by Robert Ferguson.*

Venice.—About nightfall came the market boats on their way to the Rialto market, bringing heaped fruits and vegetables from the main land; and far into the night the soft dip of the oar and the gurgling progress of the boats were company and gentlest lullaby. By which time, if we looked out again, we found the moon risen, and the ghost of dead Venice shadowly happy in haunting the lonesome palaces, and the sea, which had so loved Venice, kissing and caressing the tide-worn marble steps, where her feet seemed to rest. At night, sometimes, we saw from our balcony one of those frescoes which once formed the chief splendour of festive occasions in Venice, and are peculiar to the city, where alone their fine effects are possible. The fresco is a procession of boats with music and lights. Two immense barges, illuminated with hundreds of paper lanterns, carry the military bands; the barges of the civil and military dignitaries follow, and then the gondolas of such citizens as choose to take part in the display, though since 1859 no Italian, unless an *employé* of the Government, has been seen in the procession. No gondola has less than two lanterns, and many have eight or ten, shedding mellow lights of blue, and red, and purple over uniforms and silken robes. The soldiers of the bands breathe from their instruments music the most perfect and exquisite of its kind in the world; and as the procession takes the width of the Grand Canal in its magnificent course, soft crimson flushes play upon the time-worn marble of the palaces, and die tenderly away, giving to light and then to shadow the opulent sculptures of arch, and pillar, and spandril, and weirdly illuminating the grim and bearded visages of stone that peer down from doorway and window. It is a sight more gracious and fairy than ever poet dreamed; and I feel that the lights and the music have only got into my description by name, and that you would not know them when you saw and heard them, from anything I say.—*Venetian Life.*

American Poets.—Whether it be from the general spread of education, the pressure on the trans-Atlantic mind of English literature, an unusual cerebral activity, a sense of beauty developed into keenness by a brighter air and a most excitable climate—whether from these, or from causes more recondite, the fact is certain that America has produced an unusual number of poetical writers. The poet's corner certainly has not fallen on the other side of the Atlantic into the neglect into which it has fallen on this. Out of the several hundreds of writers of American verse I select five—Bryant, Longfellow, Edgar Allan Poe, Dr. Holmes, and Lowell, the author of the "Bigtow Papers," as by far the greatest, and as gathering up and embodying in themselves the characteristics of all the others. But while mentioning these, and confining my remarks to these, I would not have it understood that America has not produced poets as worthy to be named as they. I consider Mr. Hawthorne, for instance—although, so far as I am aware, he never wrote—certainly he never published—a single line of verse in his life—as incomparably a greater poet, possessed of not only a deeper and quainter, but of a more sympathetic and cosmopolitan imagination than any I have mentioned. To my own thinking, the author of the "Scarlet Letter" and "Transformation" is the richest mind which has yet unfolded itself in American literature. Then, if Mr. Emerson be not a poet, it would be difficult, in America or elsewhere, to discover one to whom the appellation can properly be applied. He has written verse, and his volume of poems, along with much that is mystical, enigmatical, and utterly incomprehensible, and which in all probability would be utterly valueless, even if comprehended, contains some of the most exquisite fancies, and the most lovely trills and bird-like gushes of melody, which recall almost, in their unstudied and unsolicited perfection, the lyrics with which Shakespeare and Ben Jonson delighted to besprinkle their dramas. But the pacings of the trained steed to music swift or slow are nothing to the natural movements of the desert-born on Arabian sand, or the long grass of the Pampas—and rhyme to Mr. Emerson is not enfranchisement, but a manacle. It is to him a retarding weight, not a propelling wing. In prose, again, he is free as a ship on the ocean, or a bird in the air. His sentences are more melodious than his couplets; they rise and fall in natural rhythm, like the sea billows. The two distinguished writers I have mentioned are poets, although Mr. Emerson has done his best things in prose, and Mr. Hawthorne has done everything in prose—good and bad, first-rate and indifferent.—*Golden Leaves from the American Poets.*

Anecdote of the Duke of Wellington.—A sense of duty, in its high moral definition, ranks far beyond the mere courage of the soldier, the selfish love of fame, the thirst for glory, or the desire of personal pre-eminence. The late Duke of Wellington was duty personified. The following illustrative anecdote has never, we believe, been in print, and come to the present relater through a source which vouches its authenticity. The Duke was very reticent, and not given to communicate his arrangements more openly to his officers than was required for their exact comprehension and the fulfilment of their instructions. It is generally supposed that Lord Hill was second in command at Waterloo, and that he would have assumed the direction of affairs had the great Duke been killed or wounded during the battle. This is a mistake. Lord Uxbridge, afterwards Marquis of Anglesea, was senior in rank, by the date of his lieutenant-general's commission, to Lord Hill, and on him the command would have devolved in the possible and not improbable contingency alluded to. The Duke communicated with him most frankly and cordially on all professional points, but from family incidents there was not that perfect unreserve and friendly intercourse in private which otherwise might have been. On the evening of the 17th of June, Lord Uxbridge said to Sir Hussey Vivian, his old friend and brother officer of the 7th Hussars, "I am very unpleasantly situated. There will be a great battle to-morrow. The Duke, as we all know, exposes himself without reserve, and will, in all probability, do so more than ever on this occasion. If an unlucky shot should strike him, and I find myself suddenly in command, I have not the most distant idea of what his intentions are. I would give the world to know, as they must be profoundly calculated, and far beyond any I could hit upon for myself in a sudden crisis. We are not personally intimate enough to allow me to ask or hint the question. What shall I do?" "Consult Alava," replied Vivian. "He is evidently more in the Duke's confidence than anyone else, and will perhaps undertake to speak to him." Lord Uxbridge followed the suggestion, rode over to head quarters, and finding General Alava, stated the object of his visit. "I agree with you," said the Spaniard; "the question is serious; but honoured as I am with the Duke's confidence, *I* dare not propose it to him. I think, however, that *you* can and ought to do so. If you like I will tell him you are here." Lord Uxbridge, not without reluctance, consented, and being introduced to the Duke's apartments, with some hesitation, stated, as delicately as he could, the matter which disturbed him. The Duke listened until Lord Uxbridge ceased to speak; his features indicated no emotion; and when he replied, it was without impatience, surprise, or any alteration of his usual manner. After a short pause, he said, "Who do you expect will attack to-morrow, I or Bonaparte?" "Bonaparte, I suppose," answered Lord Uxbridge. "Well, then," rejoined the Duke, "he has not told me his plans; how then can I tell you mine, which must depend upon his?" Lord Uxbridge said no more; he had nothing more to say. The Duke, seeing that he looked a little blank, laid his hand gently on his shoulder; "But one thing, Uxbridge," he observed, "is quite certain; come what may, *you and I will both do our duty*" And so, with a cordial pressure of the hand, they parted.—*Dublin University Magazine for August.*

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

It is denied that the *Globe* newspaper has been secured by the Carlton Club. It has been purchased by Mr. Charles Wescomb, of Exeter.

The *Patriot* maintains that Professor Seeley, of the London University, rather than Mr. Hutton, is the author of "Ecce Homo."

The Messrs. Moxon have just put forth a medallion portrait of Mr. Tennyson, by Woolner.

It is stated that the Cambridge Shakespeare, edited by Messrs. W. Aldis Wright and R. Clark, approaches completion. Fifty-one sonnets are already in type.

The Irish National Picture Gallery in Dublin is making most favourable progress. The collection has been made at an outlay of 10,000*l.*, of which sum 6,000*l.* has been raised by local subscriptions.

Herr von Dreyse, the inventor of the needle-gun, has, it is said, invented a new kind of cannon, which will be of as much advantage to the artillery as the needle-gun to the infantry.

Electricity, under certain circumstances, produces the same effect on sugar as fermentation in transforming it into alcohol. By passing electric currents through sweet wine M. Niepce de St. Victor rendered it more alcoholic; some of its sugar being converted into alcohol.

The execution of the statue voted by Congress to the murdered President Lincoln has been entrusted to a lady whose name we hear for the first time, Miss Minnie Rearn.—*Athenæum.*

Physical Constitution of the Sun.—M. Goldschmiut, the well-known painter and amateur astronomer, has sent a paper to the *Cosmos* on the physical constitution of the sun. His hypothesis differs materially from those hitherto admitted, the sun's spots having been generally considered owing to disturbances on the surface of the photosphere, or else to upward and downward currents going from the centre to the surface and conversely. M. Goldschmidt, on the contrary, endeavours to explain the phenomenon on dynamic principles. He in the first place considers the proper motion of the solar globe in space: it being now well ascertained that it describes some orbit which makes it move in the direction of the constellation of Hercules. Now as the whole train of planets pertaining to our system follows the sun in the same direction, the sun's nucleus must assume a position in

accordance with this orbital motion. This nucleus is part and parcel of the stellar world. If it possesses a rotatory motion round its own axis, together with an orbital motion, there is] nothing to prove that this rotation of the nucleus is the same as the photosphere. In other words, M. Goldschmidt opines that the axis and equator of the sun's nucleus are not identical with those of the photosphere. He also supposes the nucleus to be spheroidal, that is, flattened at the poles, while the photosphere is a perfect globe. Hence the latter must be much thinner in the regions adjoining the equator of the nucleus than elsewhere; and this, according to M. Goldschmidt, is the cause of the spots, it being easier to suppose a rent in the photosphere where it is thinnest than where its thickness is most considerable. If the nucleus be subjected to the attraction of some of the larger planets, it will press on the photosphere in that direction and tear it, as if wanting to escape; and thus a black spot will be formed. We do not think this hypothesis likely to meet with many supporters. If the photosphere be an emanation of the nucleus, we do not see how there can be any eccentricity between the former and the latter, nor how the long duration of the spots could be thus determined.—*Galignani.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH BATHING.—The deputation which waited on Lord John Manners on Thursday last, with the view of obtaining official sanction for bathing in the ornamental waters of the Regent's Park, undertook that if Lord John would make the required concession, "the requirements of decency would be met by making the use of bathing dresses indispensable." And if Lord John Manners would only satisfy himself by ocular demonstration of the abominable indecencies which take place morning and evening under the eyes of the police on the banks of the Serpentine, we feel assured that his lordship would at once recognise the necessity of insisting on the use of bathing dresses in Hyde Park also, and wherever else bathing in public is allowed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.—The statistical tables just published by Government give the subjoined list of the principal national debts, with the date to which each is made up, and the amount per head of each nation's indebtedness:—

	Year.	Total debt.	Per head of population.
United Kingdom	1865	£808 289,398	£27 16 0
United States	1865	558,873,546	17 15 5
France	1864	539,088,985	14 7 2
Russia	1861	263,609,644	3 11 1
Austria	1864	247,094,474	6 14 10
Italy	1864	176,225 039	7 19 5
Spain	1865	163 927,471	10 4 6
Holland	1864	84 602,423	23 1 4
Turkey	1864	49,500,000	1 8 0
Prussia	1864	41,651,707	2 3 3
Portugal	1864	41.651,440	9 11 6
Belgium	1864	25 344,016	5 6 0
Brazil	1861	22,923,716	2 5 9
Denmark	1863	10 770,159	4 0 0
Greece	1863	10,707,364	9 15 3
Peru	1863	6,857,648	2 14 10
Chili	1865	2,933,405	1 15 0

AN UNEXPECTED EMERGENCY.—I was highly amused at a story told by the captain concerning Lord Grosvenor, who was among his passengers some time since. This nobleman is the eldest son and heir of the Marquis of Westminster, whose fortune is enormous, and said to produce the enormous sum of 450,000*l.* per annum. He is highly intelligent, and the variety and depth of his information would be considered great, even for a commoner. He has travelled extensively in all parts of the world, and it is not long since he returned from a long tour in the United States. While at the West he was one day waiting at a country station for a tardy train, when one of the farmers of the neighbourhood entered into conversation with him. "Been about these parts consid'able, stranger?" "Yes, for some length of time." "Like 'em pretty well, eh?" "Yes, pretty well." "How long have yer bin here?" "A few weeks." "What's yer business?" "I have no business." "What are you travellin' for, then?" "Only for my own pleasure." "Don't yer do any business? How do you get yer livin' then?" "It isn't necessary for me to work for my support. My father is a man of property, and gives me an allowance sufficient for my wants." "But s'pose the old man should die?" "In that case I dare say he'd leave us enough to live upon." "But s'pose he should bust up?" Here the conversation ended, and Lord Grosvenor walked away, evidently struck by a new idea, and one which had never been so forcibly presented to him until now.—*Boston Post.*

Gleanings.

The lavender crop of this season is unusually fine.

What is the best way to curb a wild young man?—To bridal him.

Mental abstraction may be described as stealing the ideas of others and fancying them your own.

An American traveller, in describing a tropical shower, wrote to a friend in the following words:—"The raindrops were extremely large, varying in size from a shilling to eighteenpence."

A contemporary, in advising a better method of signalling than the present non-euphonious railway whistle, describes the steam whistle as "like the yell of a dying pig with a bad conscience."

A Western paper, in describing the *début* of a young orator, says, that "he broke the ice felicitously with his opening sentence, and was almost immediately drowned with applause."

Potash water is the quickest cure for wasp stings; a small quantity should be kept in a glass-stoppered bottle. Open the sting with a needle, and put on one drop of the potash water.

Mr. Cheetham, M.P., delivered an interesting address on the subject of working-class education on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of a new hall for a working men's association at Pendleton on Saturday.

According to a Parliamentary return, it appears that the Mint has ceased to coin half-crowns for some years past, and is giving us florins instead. In like manner, the fourpenny piece is made to give place to the threepenny, no coin of the former denomination appearing in the returns since March, 1855.

LINES ON LINES.—A modern poet gives this axiom:—

> Curved is the line of Beauty;
> Straight is the line of Duty:
> Walk by the last, and thou wilt see
> The other ever follow thee.

CURIOSITY REWARDED.—A Scotch minister in a strange parish wishing to know what the people thought of his preaching, questioned the beadle. "What do they say of Mr. ——?" (his predecessor). "Oh," said the beadle, "they say he's no sound." Minister: "What do they say of the new minister?" (himself). Beadle: "Oh, they say he's *a'* sound!" Exit minister.

STEAM DEFINED.—At a railway-station an old lady said to a very pompous-looking gentleman who was talking about steam communication, "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is, ah! steam is, ah! ah! steam is steam?" "I knew that chap couldn't tell ye," said a rough-looking fellow standing by; "but steam is a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration."

INCOMES OF WEALTHY AMERICANS.—Among the incomes for the year 1865, which are (says a Philadelphia correspondent) now being published, are the following reported by well-known wealthy Americans:—William B. Astor, 1,154,059 dols.; Jay Cooke, the loan agent, 625,000 dols.; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 623,960 dols.; Whilliam Wheatley, the theatrical manager, 380,000 dols.

JOSEPH HUME'S JOKE.—It is said when somebody was confined for breach of privilege that a sympathiser was expatiating to Hume on the hardship of the case. "Think, my dear sir," said the complainant, "he has nothing but dry bread." "Well," said Hume, "I suppose he has as much of that as he pleases?" "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Well, then," said the M.P., "he has as much *bread* as to him seems *meet*."

COUNT BISMARK AS A PROPHET.—A correspondent of the *Temps* relates of Count Bismark that, when he was ambassador in Paris, he had been dining one day at the Moulin Rouge, in company with M. de Beust and M. Seebach, and as they were on their way to spend the rest of the day at Mabille, Count Bismark seized the arm of M. de Beust, and exclaimed, with a laugh, "Mind, gentlemen, when I am Minister I shall blow you all into the air."

JERROLD AND A BROTHER DRAMATIST.—Jerrold was an excessively nervous man, and on the first representation of any of his pieces suffered indescribable torments. A brother dramatist—remarkable for his successful specimens of "fair adaptation or imitation" from the French—on one such occasion sought to rally the trembling scribe by stating that he himself never felt any nervousness on the first production of his own pieces. "Oh, my boy," said Douglas, "but you are always so sure of success: your pieces have all been tried before."

A YOUNG SCHOLAR.—Mr. A—— came to see me, and says she is quite baffled in her attempts to teach her little R—— his Bible. He is only three years old, but a fine clever boy. She gave up the Creation, because he always would have it that the first man's name was Jack; and to-day she tried the story of Samuel, which she thought would amuse him, and it went on very well, with a few yawns, till she asked, "What did Samuel say when the Lord called him the third time?" "I'm a-coming, a-coming, so don't teaze I any more." She thought this hopeless, and gave up her Sunday lessons.—*Hon. Emily Eden's Journal.*

SMOKING.—It is curious to observe the rapid progress which tobacco is making in English civilisation. But a few years since no club in London permitted smoking on its premises, and nobody with any pretensions to the character of a gentleman would have been seen during the daytime smoking a cigar in the public streets. Still more recently edicts of the most stringent character forbade the use of the fragrant herb at Osborne and at Windsor. Now, not only has every club a convenient smoking-room, but White's and the Travellers have actually surrendered their drawing-rooms for smoking purposes. The anti-smoking edict has been withdrawn at Osborne and Windsor, and we read in the *Morning Herald* that "a commodious and finely-finished smoking-room for the use of those members of the Royal family who indulge in the weed has just been finished at Balmoral." It is presumable that these concessions to the prevailing tastes of the day are due to the recen German alliances of the Royal family.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ANOTHER SCHEME FOR BRIDGING THE CHANNEL. The suggestion for making a tunnel beneath the bed of the English Channel wherein to lay this long-projected line has been condemned as impracticable, whilst the feasibility of constructing suspension or girder bridges with spans of from seven miles to twenty-one miles has been considered questionable; nor has the tube upon the channel bed, protected by a bank of stones, been received with much greater favour, notwithstanding the success of the Pneumatic Despatch Company. The latest proposition is that of Mr. Charles Boutet, who states that he can, at a cost of 16,000,000*l.* sterling, construct a gigantic pontoon bridge, with all the necessary appurtenances, and get the work open for traffic in five years. There will be openings for the convenience of ships navigating the Channel at each end of the bridge, and the bridge will be provided with lighthouses, refreshment buffets, ordinary carriage ways, and four rows of gaslamps by way of illumination. Mr. Boutet considers the French will readily alter the gauge of their railways when the bridge is completed.—*Mining Journal.*

ANTI-CATTLE-PLAGUE HYMN.—The following is part of a psalm which (if we are to believe the "History of Allertonshire") was once sung in Osmotherly Church, Yorkshire. It was composed by the parish clerk, on the occasion of the murrain that raged among the horned cattle in the year 1747. The four first stanzas contained an account of the cattle that died, and the names of the farmers to whom they belonged. The remaining verses were as follows:—

> No Christian's bull nor cow they say,
> But takes it out of hand;
> And we shall have no cows at all,
> I doubt, within this land.
>
> The doctors, though they all have spoke
> Like learned gentlemen,
> And told us how the entrails look,
> Of cattle dead and green;
>
> Yet they can nothing do at all,
> With all their learning's store;
> So Heaven drive out this plague away,
> And vex us not no more.

This piece was so well received, that after the service it was desired again by all the congregation except five farmers, who wept, declaring that the lines were too moving. The minister, on going out, said to the clerk, "Why John, what psalm was that we had to-day? it was not one of David's." "No, no," quoth John, big with the honour he had acquired, "David never made such a psalm since he was born; this is one of my own."

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 22.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,690,635	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,690,635
	£28,690,635		£28,690,635

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£10,711,723
Rest	3,846,260		
Public Deposits	3,411,639		
Other Deposits	18,763,474	Other Securities	24 888,158
Seven Day and other Bills	615,613	Notes	4,508,520
		Gold & Silver Coin	1,081,585
	£41,189,986		£41,189,986

Aug. 23, 1866. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

TURNER.—August 7, at the residence of the father, Thomas Harmer, Esq., Norwich, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Turner., of Canton, of a son.

BAYLIS.—July 10, at Quilon, India, the wife of the Rev. Frederic Baylis, of the London Missionary Society, Neyoor, South Travancore, of a daughter.

DAVIS.—August 16, at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, the wife of the Rev. James Davis, of a son.

CHAMBERS.—August 22, at 63, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P., of a daughter.

STRAKER.—August 27, at Lyndhurst-road, the wife of Mr. W. S. Straker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HIGGS—SPALDING.—August 15, at the Congregational church, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, by the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., Thomas Hibble, eldest son of Samuel Higgs, Esq., of Sudbury, to Eliza Amelia, eldest daughter of Thomas Spalding, Esq., of Ore-place, Hastings.

BURNS—MUIRHEAD.—August 16, at the Vines Congregational church, Rochester, by the Rev. E. W. Shalders, B.A., William, only son of William Burns, LL.D., of Rochester, to Helen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Muirhead, of Chatham. No cards.

CHERRY—CUNNINGHAM.—August 17, at Denton Independent Chapel, by the Rev. F. S. Barden, Mr. Simon Cherry, to Henrietta Jane, the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Cunningham, all of Topcroft.

LEWIS—GAYWOOD.—August 18, at St. David's Congregational Church, Lewisham High-road, by the Rev. J. Farren, of Bermondsey, Henry, third son of Mr. James Lewis, of H.M.'s Customs, London, to Emma, second daughter of the late Mr. John Gaywood, of Claremont House, Rotherhithe.

GRIME—HENDREY.—August 18, at Ashley-lane Independent Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Harnshaw, William Grime, to Emily J. Hendrey, both of Manchester.

HOPES—OSBORNE.—August 19, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. Spencer Edwards, Thomas, only son of Mr. Thomas Spencer Hopes, Walcot, to Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. George Osborne, of Bath.

BROWN—PENDLEBURY.—August 20, at the Congregational chapel, East Retford, Mr. Richard Brown, South-road, Retford, to Miss Pendlebury, Babworth.

HARRIS—COLEBROOK.—CARLING—COLEBROOK.—August 21, at the Congregational chapel, Guildford, Surrey, by the Rev. John Hart, Mr. Thomas Harris, of Calne, Wilts, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr. William Colebrook, of Great Tangley Manor Farm, Wonersh. Also, at the same time and place, William Rock Carling, of Guildford, to Ruth, seventh daughter of Mr. W. Colebrook. No cards.

PENNEY—KIRK.—August 21, at the Independent chapel, Little Gonerby, Mr Penney, master of the Endowed School, Lenton, near Falkingham. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Kirk, of Syston, near Leicester.

AXTON—RUSSELL.—August 21, at Oaklands Chapel, Shepherd's bush, by the Rev. Charles Graham, assisted by the Rev. Francis Wills, Mr. John Axton, of the firm of Cousens, Axton, and Co., to Mary Ann, third daughter of George Russell, Esq

KITCHING—JACKSON.—August 22, at the Congregational church, Barnsley, by the Rev. J. Oddy, Mr. William Kitching, to Miss Esther Elizabeth Jackson, both of Steincross.

MORTON—CHRISTOPHERSON.—August 23, at the Wesleyan chapel, Museum street, Ipswich, by the Rev. H. Christopherson, New College Chapel, cousin of the bride, the Rev. Robert Morton, of Burslem, Staffordshire and recently of Ipswich, to Mary Bayley, eldest daughter of Samuel Christopherson, Esq., of St. Peter's, Ipswich.

LONG—FARTHING.—August 23. at Fremantle, Southampton, by the Rev. A. Sedgwick, George Rogers Long, second son of George Long, Esq , of Clapham Park, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late James Farthing, Esq., of Nottingham.

DEATHS.

WALKER.—June 10, after a short illness, at his residence, Woodlands, near Dunedin Mr. Frederick Walker, late Provincial Secretary, Otago, New Zealand, aged forty.

BRITCLIFFE.—August 13 at Skipton, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Eliza, wife of the Rev F. Britcliffe.

BROWN.—August 14, at Chipping Norton, the Rev. Richard Brown, minister of the Baptist church in that town, aged thirty-three years

HEARN.—August 17, at Kensington-park-gardens, Eliza, wife of G. Hearn, Esq., aged fifty-one.

STARKEY.—August 17 at Egham Villa, Sutton, in the sixty-third year of her age, Eliza Trotman, relict of the late Joseph Starkey, Esq., of 31, Woolmer Cottages, the Grove, Hammersmith.

BARRY.—August 20, at Chilton Grounds, Bucks, Thomas Barry, Esq , aged sixty eight years.

CHAFFEY.—August 21, at Mandlin, near Chard, Somerset, the Rev. W. W. Chaffey, late minister of Hillhouse Congregational Church, Huddersfield, aged twenty-nine.

LANGDON.—August 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr Richard Grimwade, of Ipswich, after a lengthened and painful affliction, borne with Christian patience, in her seventy-fifth year, Amy, the relict of Captain John Berry Langdon, of London.

EDGAR.—August 24, aged sixty-nine, the Rev. John Edgar, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian College, Belfast.

HEATH.—August 26, at Biggleswade, Emma Elizabeth, third daughter of Joseph Heath, Esq , aged twenty-two years.

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Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.

The weather during the past week has been very favourable for harvest work, which is being actively proceeded with all over the country. There was a moderate supply of English wheat to this morning's market, the greater portion of which was of the new crop. For this factors demanded the rates of this day se'nnight, which buyers were unwilling to give, the bids being generally 50s. for the white, which is 4s. per qr under the prices realised on Monday last; the supply remained unsold at a late hour. Barley very fine, and prices in favour of the seller. Beans and peas unaltered. The return for the week shows no falling off in the arrivals of oats, which reach the enormous quantity of over 140,000 qrs. Notwithstanding this the trade to-day for this article was rather better than on Friday last, and the decline then noted has partially recovered, the sales generally being at about the prices of this day week.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—		
Essex and Kent, red, old	53 to	56
Ditto new	42	50
White, old	55	61
,, new	44	55
Foreign red	48	52
,, white	52	62
BARLEY—		
English malting	31	36
Chevalier	38	42
Distilling	27	31
Foreign	20	27
MALT—		
Pale	54	67
Chevalier	64	68
Brown	48	53
BEANS—		
Ticks	42	44
Harrow	44	47
Small	47	51
Egyptian	37	41

	Per Qr. s.	s.
PEAS—		
Grey	33 to	35
Maple	35	38
White	37	40
Boilers	38	40
Foreign, white	38	40
RYE	26	28
OATS—		
English feed	21	26
,, potatoe	26	31
Scotch feed	23	27
,, potatoe	26	31
Irish black	20	25
,, white	21	26
Foreign feed	21	25
FLOUR—		
Town made	47	50
Country Marks	36	39
Norfolk & Suffolk	34	36

BREAD.—LONDON, Monday, Aug 27.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug 27.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 15,877 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 24,636; in 1864, 15,361; in 1863. 16.797; in 1862. 11,579; in 1861. 11,988; in 1860, 13,707; and in 1859, 12,659 head. Our market to-day was extensively supplied with foreign beasts, in about average condition; the show of other kinds of foreign stock was large. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, were again limited. The attendance of buyers was numerous, and the primest beasts moved off steadily, at prices equal to Monday last. Inferior breeds were a dull inquiry, and rather cheaper than last week. The top figure was 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were about 1 100 Shorthorns, &c; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; from Scotland, 5 Scots; and from Ireland, 40 oxen and heifers. There was about an average supply of sheep in the pens. For Downs, half-breds, Lincolns and Leicesters the demand ruled steady, at full quotations. Otherwise, the mutton trade was heavy at barely late rates. A few very superior sheep sold at 6s. 4d., but the general top figure was 6s. per 8lbs. The season for lambs is now nearly over; the sale for them was consequently heavy at from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lbs. Calves met a heavy inquiry, at 2d. per 8lbs. less money. In pigs scarcely any business was done, at late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s	d	s	d
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	8	to 4	0	Prime Southdown	5	10	to 6	0
Second quality	4	2	4	8	Lambs	5	8	6	0
Prime large oxen	4	10	5	2	Lge. coarse calves	4	2	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	5	4	5	6	Prime small	4	10	5	9
Coarse inf. sheep.	3	10	4	2	Large hogs	4	0	4	6
Second quality	4	4	5	0	Neat sm. porkers.	4	8	5	0
Pr. coarse woolled	5	2	5	8					

Quarter-old store pigs, 30s. to 33s. each. Suckling Calves, 20s. to 33s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 27.

The supplies of meat on sale at these markets, to-day, are very moderate. Prime beef and mutton move off steadily, at full quotations; otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s	d.	s	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3	6	to 4	2	Small pork	4	8	to 5	0
Middling ditto	4	4	4	6	Inf. mutton	3	8	4	6
Prime large do.	4	6	4	8	Middling ditto	4	8	5	4
Do. small do.	4	10	5	0	Prime ditto	5	6	5	8
Large pork.	3	8	4	6	Veal	4	0	5	0

Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0J.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Pears still continue to be imported from France. Oranges are becoming scarce, as are also West India pine-apples, the last cargo of which for this season is said to have arrived. Home-grown pine-apples and hot-house grapes are still plentiful, and prices for these, as well as for other kinds of indoor produce are still the same as those of last week. Greengages are now making their appearance; but these, as well as the best samples of other plums, are scarce, and are fetching high prices. Vegetables generally are sufficient for the demand. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, asters, calceolarias, pelargoniums, fuchsias, balsams, cockscombs, stocks, mignonette, and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 27.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 8,804 firkins butter and 2,575 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 24,668 casks, &c., butter, and 2,300 bales bacon. We have had little doing in Irish butter, and in some cases rather less taken, but the market keeps pretty steady. Foreign in good supply, and prices a shade lower. Irish bacon sells steadily at about late prices; Hamburg 1s. lower.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, 27.—The supplies of home grown potatoes on sale are somewhat extensive. Generally speaking, the trade is steady, as follows:—Shaws, 60s. to 80s.; Regents, 60s. to 110s. per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Aug. 27.—Our market remains firm, with a steady consumptive demand; which, if continued, bids fair to clear off the remainder of last year's growth by the time the new crop reaches us. Two pockets of the latter have already been received, realising the fancy prices of £16 16s. and £12 12s. per cwt. Accounts from the plantations are more promising; the weather has continued extremely favourable throughout the whole of last week, and both burr and hop are coming forward well. The strong and healthy bines have made great progress, but in sections of Mid and East Kent, where mould and lice abound, scarcely any improvement is perceptible; and the healthy bines, whether from the wet winter or the heavy crop of last year, are certainly deficient of fruit. Should congenial weather prevail, however, for the next fortnight, we may yet look for a fair yield, but nothing like last year's. Accounts from Europe are more satisfactory. There are signs of improvement in Belgium and Bavaria, and the frontier districts are also making good progress. The coming crop is estimated at half to two-thirds of last year's. New York advices to the 14th inst. report the market as quiet and firm. Blight in the hop sections appears to be on the increase. Mid and East Kents, 105s., 140s., 180s.; Weald of Kent, 100s., 120s., 140s.; Farnham and Country, 100s., 125s., 160s.; Sussex, 90s., 110s. 140s.; Yearlings, 95s., 110s., 130s.; Bavarians, 130s., 147s., 170s.; Belgians 100s., 112s., 125s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 15 bales from Boulogne, and 34 bales from Rotterdam.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 27.—Since our last report, the transactions in home-grown wool have been on the increase, and very full rates have been realised for all descriptions. The further reduction in the Bank rate for money has given greater confidence to buyers generally. The supply of wool on sale is only moderate.

SEED, Monday, Aug. 27.—The inquiry for red seed for the Continent continues, but the advanced rates required by holders here prevents transactions at present. New English trefoil, with limited quantity offering, finds buyers at fully 1s. advance. New rapeseed is a slow sale. New winter tares are in good supply, and at moderate rates.

OIL, Monday, Aug. 27.—Linseed oil is firm, and is now worth 41s per cwt. on the spot. Rape is steady, and for other oils there is a fair average inquiry at our quotations. The market for turpentine is quiet; spirits are selling at 40s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.—The tallow trade is steady to-day, and prices rule firm. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 45s. to 45s. 6d., and 44s. 9d. for old on the spot. Town tallow 44s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 3½d. per 8lbs.

COALS, MONDAY, Aug. 27.—Market very firm at last day's rates. Haswell, 20s. 6d.; Tees, 20s. 3d.; South Hettons, 20s. 6d.; Eden's, 18s. 9d.; Tunstall's, 18s. 6d.; Lumley, 18s. 9d.; Russell, 19s.; Hartleys, 17s. 9d. Fresh ships, 17. At sea, 5.

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